



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Lindbergh summary

Report

PART # 1

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Summary Report

NY-62-3057

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Summary Report
NY-62-3057

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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at NEW YORK, N.Y.

N.Y. File No. 62-357

Report made at NEW YORK CITY. Date when made 2/16/34. Report made by T. SISK
Period for which made March 1, 1932 - February 1, 1934.

Title: ^

Character of case:

UNKNOWN PERSONS

KIDNAPING AND MURDER OF
CHARLES A. LINDBERGH, JR.

Summary Report

This report was prepared jointly by Special Agents W. F. Seery,
J. E. Seykora, T. H. Sisk and former Special Agent J. J. Manning.

It represents a compilation of all material information presently
contained in the files of the New York Office. This information has been
drawn from numerous sources including investigations conducted by the Division,
by other authorities and, in some instances, where no other information was
available, from published accounts, the purpose of the report being to present
as complete a picture as possible on the basis of available information. All
uncompleted matters mentioned in the report are receiving the further attention
of this office. Other field offices of the Division will later be advised
specifically of leads requiring attention in their respective districts.

The Division has designated "CALNAP" as the code word to be used
in referring to this investigation in telegrams.

Approved and Forwarded

F. X. FAY, SAC

Copies of this report furnished to:

3 Division

4 New York

SUMMARY REPORT

In Re

Unknown Subjects

Kidnaping and Murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. (N.Y. File 62-3057).

New York, N. Y., February 16, 1934.

	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Page</u>
<u>PREFACE</u>	4
<u>CHRONOLOGY</u>	11
<u>NARRATIVE</u>	43
<u>LINDBERGH HOME (LOCALITY AND DESCRIPTION)</u>	60
<u>LINDBERGH HOUSEHOLD AND EMPLOYEES:</u>		
Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr.	65
Aloysius Whately	66
Mrs. Aloysius Whately	67
Betty Gow	69
Dog (Trixie)	72
Betty Sheetz	73
Marie Cummings	73
<u>MORROW HOUSEHOLD:</u>		
Morrow Family	75
Violet Sharpe (Mrs. George Payne)	79
Edna Sharpe	92
Septimus Banks	93
Charles Henry Ellerson	93
Mrs. Johannes Junge	95
John Saunders	96
Arthur Springer	97
Mrs. Roderick Cecil Henry Grime Graeme	98

PHYSICAL EVIDENCE:

Ladder	100
Chisel	104
Footprints	10
Fingerprints	10
Discovery of body of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. ..	10

CIRCUMSTANTIAL INFORMATION:

Questionable automobiles and persons observed ...	112
Stolen Automobiles	121
Local Cabins	124
Curtains and telephone lines	126
Men employed in construction of Lindbergh home ..	127
Search of roads and countryside	127
Babies mistakenly reported as Lindbergh child ...	128

<u>RANSOM NOTES</u>	129
---------------------------	-----

INTERMEDIARIES:

Morris Rosner, Salvatore Spitale, Irving Bitz, et al	140
Dr. John F. ("Jafsie") Condon	156

<u>RANSOM MONEY</u>	206
---------------------------	-----

SUBJECTS AND SUSPECTS:

Unknown Person No. 1 - "Man with ladder"	254
Unknown Person No. 2 - "John" (received ransom) ..	256
Unknown Person No. 3 - Suspect "lookout" at Woodlawn Cemetery	259
Unknown Person No. 4 - Suspect "lookout" at St. Raymonds Cemetery	260
Unknown Person No. 5 - alias "J. J. Faulkner, 537 W. 149th Street" (passed \$2980 ransom gold certificates)	261
Al Capone, Torrio, Nash, Bailey, Barry, Conroy, et al	282
Purple Gang - Harry Fleisher, et al	301
Finn Hendrik Johnson alias "Red" Johnson	31
Peter J. Berritella, et al	31
Enrico Gerardi, et al	31
Jack Bennet, et al	32

SUBJECTS & SUSPECTS (CONTINUED)

John Gorch and Walter Gray	330
Gerald Bucholz	338
John J. Baumeister	341
Arthur Barry	343
Lewis V. Cummings	345
Nick DeAugustina, et al	348
Sam Goldberg alias "Sam the Gas Man"	353
Harry Meyers, et al	356
William Patrick "Squawk" Reilly, et al	358
Reo Verne Sankey, et al	362
Garrett Schenck	365
Charles W. Sellick, et al	366
Waslov Simek	368
Dean Preston Sutherland, with aliases	370
Unknown Suspect (Isodoro Ubaldi, informant)	374
J. Floyd Williams, et al	375

FRAUDS, HOAXES AND UNFOUNDED INFORMATION

John Hughes Curtis, et al	383
Arthur L. Hitner	384
Gaston B. Means, et al	389
James Oscar Farrell alias Jack Farrell	398
Miss Betty Jane Guthrie, re R.F.D. Lemon with aliases	401

<u>INDEX</u>	406
--------------------	-----

SUMMARY REPORT

In Re

Unknown Subjects

Kidnaping and Murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. (N.Y. File #2-3057).

PREFACE

PREFACE

This is a joint report of Special Agents W.F. Seery, J.E. Szykora, T.H. Sisk, and former Special Agent J.J. Manning.

The prosecutive and investigative jurisdiction in this case lies primarily with Hunterdon and/or Mercer Counties, New Jersey, for the kidnaping and murder, and Bronx County, New York City, for the extortion of \$50,000. ransom.

Colonel H. Norman Schwarzkopf, superintendent of the New Jersey State Police, has been in charge of the investigation for the State of New Jersey from the beginning. All original evidence is in his possession. During various periods, representatives of the Newark and Jersey City Police Departments worked on the investigation under the direction of Colonel Schwarzkopf to whose command they were assigned for that purpose.

The Police Department of New York City has conducted an independent investigation, in cooperation with other authorities, however, relative to the payment of the ransom and the subsequent passage of some of the currency in New York City.

The Federal government also has some jurisdiction in the matter, although to a much lesser degree, in relation to the misuse of the mails and the failure to pay income tax on the ransom money. As will be noted, however, the extent of the cooperation of the Federal Government with the State authorities has not in any way been restricted to the degree of its legal jurisdiction.

On March 2, 1932, the facilities and resources of the Division of Investigation were made available to the New Jersey State Police and the Police Department of New York City, and other State authorities. Thereafter the Division conducted numerous and extensive investigations

as hereinafter indicated, reports of which were transmitted to the New Jersey State Police. At no time, however, has the Division assumed co-jurisdictional authority with the New Jersey State Police. It has served as an auxiliary investigative service but has not been informed either in whole or in part of the scope or developments and results of the investigation conducted by the New Jersey State Police.

Shortly after the kidnaping occurred, an investigation was conducted by Immigration Inspectors of the U.S. Department of Labor relative to aliens residing in Hopewell, N.J. and vicinity. A copy of the report of this investigation was not available during the preparation of this report.

From March 18, 1932 until October 14, 1933, one or more representatives of the Intelligence Unit, Treasury Department, have been practically continuously assigned to this investigation working in very close association with the New Jersey State Police. Covering their investigation, the report of Special Agent Frank J. Wilson, Intelligence Unit, dated November 11, 1933, was received by the Division on November 15, 1933.

Extensive services in the investigation were also rendered by other government agencies including the United States Bureau of Standards, Department of Agriculture; Post Office Inspectors; Commissioner of Immigration, New York City; United States Coast Guard; State Department; Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Bank in New York City.

The following is a chronological resume of the conduct of the investigation as pertaining to the Division:

On March 1, 1932, jurisdiction and responsibility for the investigation were assumed by New Jersey State Police.

On March 2, 1932, the facilities and resources of Division of Investigation made available to New Jersey State Police and Police Department, New York City.

On March 5, 1932, a general police conference called at Trenton, N.J. by Governor Moore, was attended by representatives of principal police departments, prosecuting authorities, and government investigative agencies.

On April 3, 1932, following negotiations for, and payment of the ransom money, and other developments in which the Division did not participate, the Division's activities were confined to specific requests from the New Jersey State Police and to receiving information from informants and correspondents for transmittal to State Police. In some instances, however, investigative activities were undertaken by the Division in order that an appropriate interpretation of all the facts in connection with some particular lead or angle might be available to the New Jersey State Police in a comprehensive report.

On May 13, 1932, Presidential instructions were issued in effect that all government investigative agencies place themselves at the disposal of the State of New Jersey and that this Division serve as a clearing house and coordinating agency for all investigative activities conducted by the Federal investigative units in this case.

On May 17, 1932, a conference at Trenton, N.J. was attended by officials of the New Jersey State Police, Jersey City Police, prosecuting authorities, Intelligence Unit, and this Division.

Assistant Director Harold Nathan informed the conference of the Presidential instructions and outlined in detail the services which the Division and other governmental agencies were equipped to render, also suggesting that inasmuch as the Division was to act as a clearing house for all other departments, the more complete its stock of authoritative information was, the more complete service it could render and that consequently the Division would be glad to receive a report from the New Jersey State Police on the case up to that time.

Colonel Schwarzkopf suggested the appointment of a Board of Strategy to conduct the investigation under his direction, the membership of the board to consist of himself and other representatives of the New Jersey State Police; representatives of the Newark and Jersey City Police Departments, prosecuting authorities of Hunterdon and Mercer Counties and the State of New Jersey, and representatives of the Intelligence

Unit, and of this Division. Following this conference Special Agent in Charge F.X. Fay represented the Division as its liaison with the New Jersey State Police and remained at Trenton and Hopewell as long as appeared necessary.

On the following day, at a conference between interested government investigative agencies at Washington, D.C., the policy was adopted that actual direction of investigation was to continue in the hands of the New Jersey State authorities; that the Federal officials were to participate only to the extent of affording such assistance as might be required from time to time.

On July 21, 1933, the New York Office of the Division was instructed by the Director to procure all information available as to the status of the case with particular attention being given to the passage of the so-called ransom money and to effect arrangements so that the matter could be pursued without any investigative interruption. Pursuant to these instructions, information was procured from the Police Department of New York City covering all ransom money that had been discovered up to that time together with the results of the investigation thereof. Arrangements were effected so that investigation of all such ransom bills detected in the future would immediately be conducted jointly by a representative of the New Jersey State Police, the New York Police Department and this Division, which arrangement is in operation at the present time.

Under date of September 18, 1933, the Director brought to the attention of the Superintendent of the New Jersey State Police that since the passage of the Federal Kidnaping Act in June 1932, the Division has exclusive jurisdiction for the Federal Government over all violations of that Act, in pursuance of which authority the Division has conducted many investigations since the enactment of that Act of kidnapers, extortioners, gangsters and racketeers; that much information concerning that particular group has been collected which so far as the Division knows has no connection directly or indirectly with the Lindbergh kidnaping case. Consequently the New Jersey State Police was invited to furnish the Division with a summary of the investigation made by the New Jersey State Police including the names of any persons suspected in connection with the case so that any circumstance or evidence discovered during the course of the Division's investigations which might check in any way with

the circumstances or evidence present in the Lindbergh case, could be immediately made known to the New Jersey State Police. The information requested has not yet been received.

On October 19, 1933, it was officially announced that in order to coordinate all information and activities in the hands of the Federal government in connection with the investigation of the kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby, it had been decided with the approval of the Attorney General, that the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice would henceforth have exclusive jurisdiction insofar as the Federal authorities are concerned in the handling of any investigative features of this case. Further, that the Division of Investigation would continue to cooperate with the New Jersey State authorities in this matter.

One of the by-products of the Lindbergh case was a mass of misinformation received from the well-meaning but uninformed, and a deluge of crank letters written by insane persons, nitwits, persons with a degraded sense of humor, and others with fraudulent intent.

Dr. Carl J. Warden, Professor of Psychology at Columbia University, regarding these letters, wrote "A great number of these letter writers are persons mentally unbalanced. They are border line case paranoiacs. By that I don't mean they are insane but they are filled with delusions of grandeur owing to the Lindbergh case. They believe that Lindbergh may send them an answer which they can show to their friends. It makes them look important. Some of the writers of these crank letters are mono-maniacs, emotionally unbalanced. Some are evidently seeking publicity. If such letters could be stopped the real clue might be obtained."

Another writer states "The view that the crank letters were standing in the way of progress, by obstructing the mail and otherwise annoying everyone bent upon solving the crime was shared widely by educators; law makers; officials and other aids of the Lindberghs. Proposals went so far as to make 'crank letter writing' a crime thus establishing a hazard for the writers if they were located."

The unfortunate part of the matter is that in many cases, the crank letters could not immediately be distinguished beyond doubt from the

important ones, with the result that much time has necessarily been wasted on false clues.

The Division has had its share of such investigations in this case and has also conducted numerous investigations of babies falsely reported to be the Lindbergh baby. It obviously would be impracticable to include such investigations in this report.

The New York Office of the Division has been designated the office of origin of this investigation, its files relating to the case have been sectionalized and there is maintained a full and complete card index of all names, organizations and other inferential data contained therein. It is, therefore, suggested that other Division offices before instituting any extensive investigation of information which appears to be unfounded, communicate with the New York Office as such information may have already been investigated.

With reference to the taking up of currency used in payment of the ransom in this case, the Division has instructed that confidential blue slips may be used for the purpose of reimbursing the holders of any of these ransom bills, with an explanation as to what the expenditure represents. The bills as collected are to be maintained in a safe at the New York Office. The greatest of care should be exercised to see that these bills are maintained in safety and an accurate record kept concerning their serial numbers, and descriptions, as they will ultimately be returned to the United States Treasury.

As all offices have previously been advised, the Division has instructed that it be distinctly understood that no representative of the Division is to discuss with or give any information to the representatives of the press or any unauthorized person concerning any developments in the investigation of the Lindbergh kidnaping case; that any inquiry concerning this matter should be courteously referred to the headquarters of the Division at Washington.

Information will be submitted to the New Jersey State Police or other agencies only by the Division at Washington, D. C.

The field offices of the Division will be advised by letter as to undeveloped leads in their respective districts.

SUMMARY REPORT

In Re

Unknown Subjects

Kidnaping and Murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. (N.Y. File 62-3057).

CHRONOLOGY

16

CHRONOLOGY

Feb. 26, 1932 - Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh with Charles A., Jr., leave
(Friday) Englewood, N. J. to spend week-end at new home near Hopewell.
Whately already there - Nurse Betty Gow left at Englewood.

Feb. 27, - - Lindberghs and child at Hopewell.

Feb. 28, - - Lindberghs and child at Hopewell.

Feb. 29, - - 9:00 A.M., Colonel Lindbergh leaves Hopewell and spends day
in New York City. Sleeps this night at Englewood. Mrs.
Lindbergh and child still at Hopewell.

March 1, - - 10:30 A.M., Mrs. Lindbergh extends usual week-end stay at
Hopewell - telephones Morrow home and speaks to Violet
Sharpe - leaves message for Nurse Betty Gow to proceed to
Hopewell and advises family will remain at Hopewell due to
baby's cold.

- 1 to 2:00 P.M., Betty Gow arrives in Morrow car driven by
Chauffeur Ellerson.

5:00 P.M., Mrs. Lindbergh returns from walk. Nurse Gow
sews flannel under shirt for baby to wear.

6:00 P. M., Sebastian B. Lupica observes man driving 1929
Dodge Sedan with ladders in it on highway near Lindbergh
home.

7:30 P.M., Colonel Lindbergh telephones home - advises on
way from New York. Mrs. Lindbergh and Nurse Gow prepare
baby for bed.

8:00 P.M., Lindbergh baby asleep in nursery on second floor -
last seen by Betty Gow. Colonel Breckinridge phones Lindbergh
home relative to Colonel Lindbergh's absence from banquet.

N.Y. File 62-3057 - Chronology

March 1, 1932 - 8 to 10:00 P.M., Betty Gow in kitchen or west parlor on first floor. Whatelys in kitchen on first floor.
(Continued)

8:30 to 11:05 P.M., Violet Sharpe, Morrow waitress, with escort and another couple allegedly at "Peanut Grill" roadhouse in the Oranges, N. J.

8:25 P.M., Lindbergh arrives home from New York in car alone - telephones New York explaining absence from New York University banquet engagement.

8:30 - 9:15 P.M., Dinner served to Lindberghs in dining room.

8:35 P.M., Henry "Red" Johnson telephones Betty Gow - informs her he is leaving for Hartford, Conn. and inquires about baby's health.

9:15 to 9:30 P.M., Lindberghs in parlor next to dining room.

9:45 P.M., Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh hear noise apparently outside - resembling two boards striking - attribute it to natural causes.

9:50 - 10:00 P.M., Lindbergh in library under nursery.

10:00 P.M., Betty Gow discovers baby gone - informs Lindberghs - Colonel Lindbergh finds note on window sill of nursery demanding \$50,000 ransom. Lindbergh and Whately search premises and immediate vicinity.

10-20 P.M., and shortly following, Lindbergh telephones Hopewell Deputy Police Chief Williamson, who calls for Chief Wolfe - they proceed to Lindbergh home - suggest notifying State Police.

Ladder and chisel apparently left by kidnapers found near house.

10:40 P.M., Lindbergh telephones New Jersey State Police Headquarters, Trenton - State Police assume charge of case.

10:50 P.M., News teletyped to police in New Jersey and neighboring states.

Traces of mud found on floor of nursery and footprints found on ground under nursery window.

12:00 P.M., No fingerprints found or developed, after expert search and examination.

N.Y. File 62-307- Chronology

March 2, 1932 - Facilities and resources of Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, made available to New Jersey and New York authorities.

Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh announce willingness to pay \$50,000 ransom demanded in note left by kidnapers.

Morris Rosner contacts Colonel Breckinridge through Robert Thayer, attorney, associated with Colonel William J. Donovan, and proposed to contact underworld leaders.

Stolen Nash automobile abandoned by unknown person in front of 515 West 149th Street, New York City. (See reference to 537 West 149th Street on May 1, 1933 and August 20, 1933).

Extensive investigation instituted relative to Betty Gow and Henry ("Red") Johnson as well as other Morrow and Lindbergh servants and their connections.

Harold Fontaine alleged to have informed Robert J. Baird in Sandwich, Ontario Jail that Bill Bailey, Nash, Holden, Keating, et al, involved in kidnaping; subsequently investigated without material development.

Lindbergh designates Douglas G. Thomson, former Mayor of Englewood, and Arthur Springer, secretary of the late Dwight W. Morrow, to negotiate with the kidnapers. However, these men were never contacted by the kidnapers.

Investigation instituted relative to Charles Sellick, et al; upon conclusion developed no evidence of connection with Lindbergh case.

March 3, - - Widespread radio appeal to kidnapers to start negotiations, pledging secrecy.

Henry ("Red") Johnson, sailor sweetheart of Betty Gow, arrested at Hartford, Conn.

Rosner given \$2,500 by Colonel Breckinridge for purpose of contacting underworld leaders.

Rosner examines the original ransom note and is given copy of it made by Thayer.

Rosner contacts Owney Madden, racketeer.

N.Y. File 62-3057- Chronology

March 4, 1932 - Conference had between Colonel Lindbergh, Colonel Norman Schwarzkopf, Rosner, Thayer, et al, at Hopewell, N. J. Rosner given a clear untapped wire from Lindbergh house. Rosner indicates Madden has some definite information in regard to kidnapers.

Dudley Field Malone telephones that he had received a call from someone alleging to be the kidnaper. Malone visited by Colonel Breckinridge. No material developments.

Newspapers announce that Detroit Purple Gang sought by New Jersey State Police.

Gaston B. Means contacts Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean, Washington, D. C. informing her that he could secure return of the Lindbergh baby.

Investigation instituted relative to William P. "Squawk" Reilly (concluded without material result).

March 5, 1932 - Second ransom note received by Colonel Lindbergh in envelope postmarked Brooklyn, N.Y. 9 P.M. March 4, 1932, mailed at Station near Borough Hall, Brooklyn, informing Colonel Lindbergh that he would have to take the consequences because of the publicity, and increasing the amount of ransom from \$50,000 to \$70,000.

General police conference at Trenton, N. J. by Governor Moore, attended by representatives of principal police departments; prosecuting authorities; and government investigative agencies.

Rosner reads second ransom note and proceeds to Malone's office to see Colonel Breckinridge. About midnight, Colonel Breckinridge and Rosner bring Salvatore Spitalo and Irving Bitz, New York racketeers to Hopewell. "Owney" Madden telephones, is advised by Rosner of presence of Spitalo and Bitz, Spitalo talks with Madden. Spitalo and Bitz named by Lindberghs to deal with underworld and act as intermediaries.

Informant at Detroit states certain members of Purple Gang in New York at time of kidnaping.

Newspapers announce Betty Gow cleared of suspicion by New Jersey State Police.

N.Y. File 62-3057- Chronology

March 6, 1932 - Telegram received at Hopewell from Reverend Berritella instructing that he be communicated with regarding baby's whereabouts. Rosner telephones and invites Berritella to Hopewell. About 2 P.M. message received from Berritella then in Princeton, N. J. Colonel Breckinridge at Princeton interviews Peter J. Berritella and Mary Cirrito, who engage in spiritualistic seance relative to baby's whereabouts. (Developments indicate possible connection between Berritella, Mrs. Cirrito and kidnapers.)

Madden telephones Rosner apparently angry that Spitalo and Bitz had been authorized to act as intermediaries, states he thinks kidnapers will be heard from the following Tuesday, March 8th.

Rosner privately informs Thayer that Calvin and Fogarty (investigators employed by Colonel Breckinridge) are in league with kidnapers, indicating to Thayer that Rosner is becoming mentally unbalanced or possibly has fraudulent intent.

March 7, - A prisoner, U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, (name on file Division and New York Office) furnishes statement alleging Al and Ralph Capone, Holden, Keating, et al, planned some such move as the Lindbergh kidnaping for benefit of Al Capone.

Mrs. McLean delivers \$100,000 as ransom money to Gaston B. Means on strength of his alleged contact with kidnapers.

March 8, - Third ransom note received postmarked New York City, Station "D" (132 Fourth Avenue) 1: P.M. March 7, 1932, addressed to Colonel Breckinridge, 25 Broadway, New York City, advising that the kidnapers would not accept any go-between appointed by the Lindberghs and that they would arrange this later, instructing that a short notice about the matter be inserted in the New York American. Advertisement inserted in the New York American by Colonel Lindbergh through Colonel Breckinridge as follows:

"Letter received at new address. Will follow your instructions. I also received letter mailed to me March 4 and was ready since then. Please hurry on account of mother. Address me to the address you mentioned in your letter. Father."

N.Y. File 62-3057- Chronology

March 8, 1932 - Dr. John F. Condon, elderly retired school principal, 2974 Decatur Avenue, Bronx, New York City, publishes announcement in the Home News for Bronx and Manhattan, offering to act as go-between and promising to pay \$1,000 additional reward from his personal savings.

Thayer informs Colonel Lindbergh and Colonel Breckinridge of his opinion relative to Rosner but it is agreed that Rosner should stay on.

Owney Madden confers with Colonel Breckinridge and Colonel Lindbergh and Detective Fogarty at Hopewell.

March 9, - - Advertisement signed "Father" repeated in New York American.

Fourth ransom note received addressed to Dr. John Condon, 2974 Decatur Ave., New York City, postmarked New York, N. Y. Station "T" (165th Street and 3rd Ave., Bronx near Dr. Condon's home) 12 Noon, March 9, 1932, indicating Condon acceptable as go-between and instructing him to place advertisement in New York American.

A letter to Colonel Lindbergh is enclosed with letter to Dr. Condon advising that Dr. Condon may act as go-between.

Condon telephones Colonel Lindbergh and later same night, accompanied by two friends, Milton Gaglio and Rosenhain, delivers letter to Colonel Lindbergh at Hopewell, early morning of March 10th.

March 10, - - Condon receives telephone message that he would receive another message Saturday night (March 12, 1932).

Robert Baird with aliases furnishes alleged information implicating Harold Fontaine, the latter's sister or sister-in-law Frances, Keating, Thomas Holden, Frank Nash, et al. Subsequently investigated with no material result.

About this date \$70,000 in currency delivered to Dr. Condon with authority to pay as ransom.

N.Y. File 62-3057- Chronology

March 11, 1932 - Advertisement published by Dr. Condon in New York American and Bronx Home News as follows: "Money is ready. Jafsa."

Newspapers furnish offer of Al Capone to post bond up to \$200,000 for his release to help search for baby.

Spitale, Bitz and twelve other arraigned in Federal Court, Brooklyn, N. Y. on prohibition case, later acquitted.

Circular issued by New Jersey State Police mailed by New York Office, Division of Investigation, to all police officers and certain other officials.

March 12, 1932 - Dr. Condon's advertisement of March 11th repeated in New York American and Bronx Home News.

New Jersey State Police announce secrecy pledged to informants in Lindbergh kidnaping case.

Dr. Condon receives telephone message about 3 P.M. from unknown person said to be calling from Westchester Square, asking if he would be home between 6 and 10 P.M.

About 8:30 P.M. the fifth ransom note delivered to Dr. Condon by taxicab driver Joseph Perrone, who received message from unidentified stranger at Knox Place and Gun Hill Road, Bronx, New York City. Note informs Dr. Condon he would find another note underneath a stone on porch of vacant frankfurter stand 100 feet from last subway station on Jerome Avenue.

Sixth ransom note found by Dr. Condon as directed, instructing him to cross the street, follow the fence from the cemetery toward 233rd Street. At about 9:30 P.M. Condon meets an unidentified stranger giving the name of "John" at Woodlawn Cemetery near 233rd Street and Jerome Ave. and discusses payment of ransom. "John" agrees to furnish Dr. Condon a token of child's identity. Dr. Condon accompanied, except during contact with "John", by Al Reich, former pugilist and Condon's bodyguard. Both observe an unidentified man possibly a lookout for "John".

N.Y. File 62-3057- Chronology

March 12, 1932 - Rosner complained to Thayer that Colonel Lindbergh and
(continued) Colonel Breckinridge had not taken him in their confidence
regarding fourth ransom note.

Rosner, Spitalo and Bitz in conference with Thayer propose
contacting Al Capone to enlist his aid; in return for con-
sideration which they would try to arrange.

Rosner makes unauthorized statement to Associated Press that
he has definite knowledge that the baby is safe and well
and will be returned within a few days.

March 13, 1932 - Dr. Condon publishes advertisement in the Bronx Home News
reading as follows:

"Baby alive and well. Money is ready. Call and see us.
Jafsie."

Colonel Lindbergh, Mr. Thayer and Rosner confer at Hopewell.
No further material developments through Rosner.

March 14, - - Dr. Condon repeats his advertisement of March 11th in the
New York American and publishes following advertisement in
Bronx Home News:

"Money is ready. No cops. No secret service. No
press. I go alone like last time. Please call. Jafsie."

The New York Mirror publishes story that the Lindbergh baby
held by the Purple Gang and that negotiations were being con-
tinued by Spitalo and Bitz.

March 15, - - Dr. Condon repeats his advertisement of March 14th in the
Bronx Home News and his advertisement of March 11th in the
New York American.

March 16, - - Dr. Condon repeats his advertisement in the New York American
of March 11th and publishes following advertisement in the
Bronx Home News:

"I accept. Money is ready. You know they won't let
me deliver without package. Please make some sort
of C.O.D. transaction, you know you can trust Jafsie."

N. Y. File 62-3057- Chronology

March 16, 1932 -
(continued)

A freshly laundered Dr. Denton sleeping suit #2, purporting to be that of the Lindbergh baby received by Dr. Condon by mail in package postmarked Station "E", Brooklyn (2581 Atlantic Avenue), N. Y.

Seventh ransom note received by Dr. Condon in package containing sleeping suit directing attention to the symbolic signal on the ransom letters and the sleeping suit as their identification, the kidnapers stating they would have to pay \$3 for a new sleeping suit and insisting that \$70,000 be paid without first seeing the baby.

March 17, 1932 -

Colonel Lindbergh arrives at Dr. Condon's home at 1:30 A.M. and is given the sleeping suit.

Dr. Condon's advertisement of March 16th in Bronx Home News published in New York American, and following published in Bronx Home News:

"Money is ready. No cops. No secret service. No press. I come like last time. Alone. Please call Jafsie."

Mr. Edwin H. Cassels, Chicago attorney, discusses case with Colonel Brockinridge and Special Agent in Charge Connelley, offering no new information but apparently interested in Al Capone and Harry Fleisher.

March 18, - -

Dr. Condon's advertisement of March 17th repeated in New York American, and following published in Bronx Home News:

"I accept. Money is ready. John, your package is delivered and O. K. Direct me." (no signature)

Officials of Intelligence Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Treasury Department, confer with Colonel Lindbergh and Colonel Brockinridge and assume active share of investigation in close association with New Jersey State Police particularly relative to connection of Al Capone.

March 19, 1932 - Dr. Condon's advertisement of March 18th repeated in the Bronx Home News. His advertisement of March 17th reported in the New York American. Dr. Condon said to have received verbal instructions from unknown woman in Charity Bazaar conducted by him at 394 East 200th Street in the Bronx, to meet him the following Wednesday, March 23, 1932 at Railway Station, Tuckahoe, N.Y.

Stolen 1929 Buick Sedan with motor removed found concealed in barn belonging to Casper Oliver about four miles from Lindbergh estate. Oliver and Sam Cucchiara arrested but not found to be connected with kidnaping.

March 20, 1932 - Dr. Condon publishes following advertisement in Bronx Home News: .

"Notify me how I can get my letter to you. Urgent. Jafsie."

March 21, - - Dr. Condon's advertisement of March 20th published in New York American and repeated in Bronx Home News.

Eighth ransom letter received by Dr. Condon postmarked Station "N" (203 West 69th Street), New York, N. Y., 7:30 P.M. March 19, 1932, insisting on complete compliance with their program, advising that the kidnaping had been planned for a year and that the baby is well.

March 22, - - Dr. Condon publishes the following advertisement in the Bronx Home News and the New York American:

"Thanks. That little package you sent was immediately delivered and accepted as the real article. See my position. Over 50 years in business, and can I pay without seeing goods? Common sense makes me trust you. Please understand my position."

John Hughes Curtis and Rev. H. Dobson-Peacock, and Admiral Guy Burrage of Norfolk, Va. announce publicly that kidnapers have asked them to be intermediaries and thereafter continue their activities claiming contact with kidnapers. Their story, subsequent activities and alleged negotiations given much prominence in the press daily, until the baby's body was found on May 12, 1932

Henry "Red" Johnson exonerated by New Jersey State Police.

N.Y. File 62-3057- Chronology

March 23, 1932 - Dr. Condon's advertisement of March 22nd repeated in Bronx Home News and New York American. Dr. Condon accompanied by Al Reich (former pugilist and alleged bodyguard of Dr. Condon) meets unknown woman at Tuckahoe, N.Y., is instructed by her to continue advertising.

Owney Madden, New York racketeer reported to have made several visits to Lindbergh estate.

H. W. Caldwell, former president, Chicago Board of Education reported active at Hopewell and Washington, D.C. Apparently in connection with Al Capone.

March 24, - - Dr. Condon's advertisement of March 22nd repeated in Bronx Home News and New York American.

New York Daily News announces that the New Jersey State Police were seeking Abie Wagner, New York East Side gangster and Harry Fleisher of the Detroit Purple Gang.

March 25, - - Dr. Condon's advertisement of March 22nd repeated in the Bronx Home News and New York American. Publicity continued regarding Abie Wagner and Harry Fleisher.

Names and personal histories of members of Purple Gang received by New York Office from Detroit Office of Division of Investigation.

March 26, - - Dr. Condon publishes following advertisement in Bronx Home News:

"Money is ready. Furnish simple code for us to follow in paper. Jafsic."

Additional publicity regarding Wagner and Fleisher. No material result.

March 27, - - Dr. Condon's advertisement of March 26th repeated in the Bronx Home News.

27

N.Y. File 62-3057- Chronology

March 28, 1932 - Dr. Condon's advertisement of March 26th repeated in the Bronx Home News and New York American.

March 29, - - - Dr. Condon's advertisement of March 26th repeated in the New York American.

Betty Gow finds thumb guard worn by baby at time of kidnaping in woods about half mile from Lindbergh house near entrance to estate.

March 30, - - - Dr. Condon's advertisement of March 26th repeated in the New York American.

Ninth ransom note received by Dr. Condon, postmarked Station "N" (203 West 69th Street) New York, N.Y. 9: A.M., March 29, 1932, stating that if the matter was not closed by April 8th the ransom would be \$100,000 also that they would give no code for use in the newspapers.

March 31, - - - Dr. Condon publishes following advertisement in the Bronx Home News and in the New York American:

"I hereby accept. Money is ready. Jafsie."

April 1, - - - Dr. Condon's advertisement of March 31st repeated in the Bronx Home News and New York American.

Tenth ransom note received by Dr. Condon, postmarked 9:30 A.M. April 1, 1932, Fordham Station (420 East 189th St.) Bronx, N.Y. (being the same station through which Dr. Condon received his mail). This note instructed him to have the money ready for Saturday night, April 2, 1932, and to inform by advertisement in the papers.

Dr. Condon published the following advertisement in the April 2nd issue of the New York American, which appeared on the street about 9:30 P.M. April 1st:

"Yes. Everything O.K. Jafsie."

N.Y. File 62-3057- Chronology

April 1, 1932 -
(Continued)

Doherty, William Dooley, et al, attempt to interest Governor of Michigan in angle involving William Fleisher, Dooley and Harry Sitner. Dudley Field Malone and N. Y. Daily Mirror are interested; investigated by Michigan State Police without material result.

April 2, - -

Dr. Condon's advertisement in New York American of this date which was on street evening of April 1st, published in Bronx Home News, the latter being an afternoon paper.

- Eleventh ransom note delivered to Dr. Condon at his home by unidentified taxi driver, who said he received it from unknown man at 188th Street and Marion Avenue.

Twelfth ransom note found by Dr. Condon underneath stone in front of Bergen's Greenhouse, 3225 East Tremont Ave., Bronx N. Y., in accordance with instructions in eleventh ransom note.

As directed in twelfth ransom note, Condon meets the representative of the kidnapers (whom Dr. Condon believed was "John" a man he had previously met in Woodlawn Cemetery), in St. Raymond's Cemetery near Whittemore Avenue and East Tremont Avenue, Bronx N. Y. After persuading him to reduce the ransom to \$50,000, Condon gives a receipt, Dr. Condon delivered to him a box containing \$50,000 in currency, and in return was handed the thirteenth ransom note containing instructions where to find the Lindbergh baby on a boat near Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Colonel Lindbergh waits nearby in car and sees man possibly lookout for kidnapers.

Colonel Breckinridge, Al Reich and possibly others, waiting at Dr. Condon's home for return of Doctor and Colonel Lindbergh.

Arthur L. Hitner, known confidence man, injects himself into the investigation claiming to have information that Al Capone and the Purple Gang including Fleisher and Wagner abducted the baby.

April 3, - -

Colonel Lindbergh, Dr. Condon and party including representatives of Intelligence Unit, conduct unsuccessful search for baby on Martha's Vineyard in accordance with directions in last ransom letter.

N.Y. File 62-3057- Chronology

April 3, 1932 - Activities of Division of Investigation confined to specific requests from New Jersey State Police, and to receiving information from informants and correspondents for transmittal to State Police.
(continued)

April 4, - - Dr. Condon's advertisement of April 2nd repeated in the Bronx Home News and New York American.

Search in vicinity of Martha's Vineyard continues.

April 5, - - The Norfolk negotiators, John Hughes Curtis, et al, publicly announce their contact with kidnapers has convinced them contact is well.

Police continue hunt for Harry Fleisher, wanted for questioning.

\$20. Ransom Bill - East River Savings Bank, 96th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.- (traced to David Marcus, 215 West 91st Street).

April 6, - - Dr. Condon publishes advertisement in the Bronx Home News and New York American reading as follows:

"What is wrong? Have you crossed me? Please better directions. Jafsie."

Edna Sharpe, sister of Violet Sharpe, Morrow waitress, returns to her home in England.

List of serial numbers of \$50,000 in currency paid as ransom distributed by Treasury Department to banks in United States.

April 7, - - Dr. Condon's advertisement of April 6th repeated in the Bronx Home News and New York American.

April 8, - - Dr. Condon's advertisement of April 6th repeated in the Bronx Home News and New York American.

New Jersey State Police announce search for Fleisher continuing.

N.Y. File 62-3057- Chronology

April 9, 1932 - Colonel Lindbergh discloses publicly that ransom has been paid by him of \$50,000 for regaining the child.

Treasury Department seeks bills used in payment.

April 10, - - Dr. John F. Condon publicly revealed as "Jafsie" (name made up by him from his initials).

Serial numbers of \$50,000 ransom money issued by Treasury Department published generally in all newspapers.

New York Police Department obtaining list of new renters of safe deposit boxes in New York State during March and April 1932.

April 11, - - Henry ("Red") Johnson released by the New Jersey State Police to Immigration Service for deportation.

Bronx Home News publishes: "The True Story of Jafsie's Effort to Locate Stolen Lindbergh Baby", based on information obtained from Dr. Condon.

April 14, - - \$5 Ransom Bill - Bank of Manhattan Co. - (traced to Frank G. Shattuck Co., proprietors of Schrafft's Candy Stores and restaurants).

At request of State Police Division mails serial numbers of ransom bills to foreign countries.

April 20, - - During this period the Norfolk negotiators continued making mysterious trips in yacht "Marcon" in attempt to contact the kidnapers at sea.

Lindbergh accompanied them on some voyages.

Arthur L. Hitner attempts to inject himself into Curtis, Dobson-Peacock, et al and Gaston B. Means angles, apparently with fraudulent intent.

- May 1, 1932 - Norfolk negotiators publicly express belief their efforts nearing conclusion but developments failed to bear them out.
- May 4, - - Gaston B. Means arrested in Washington, D.C. charged with defrauding Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean out of \$100,000 which she gave him to pay kidnapers.
- May 6, - - Public interest continues to center in Norfolk but results are negative.
- May 7, - - Hitner wrote to Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean, Washington, D.C. requesting certain information.
- May 11, - - Norfolk negotiators reported cruising off Block Island attempting to establish contact with kidnapers.
- Gaston B. Means indicted U.S. District Court, Washington, D.C., Charged with larceny and embezzlement of \$100,000 from Mrs. McLean.
- May 12, - - Body of Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr. accidentally found about four and one-half miles southeast of and within view of Lindbergh home, partially buried under dirt and leaves in woods, about seventy-five feet from Princeton-Hopewell Road near Mt. Rose, N.J. Body badly decomposed. Some members missing; head crushed and hole in skull, hole possibly made by bullet. Body identified by Colonel Lindbergh, Betty Gow and Dr. Van Ingen. Body found within few hundred feet of small house owned by Charles Schopfel which in summer of 1931 was occupied by Charles Maran, his demented mother and his stepfather Enrico Gerardi.
- May 13, - - Baby's body cremated at Trenton, N.J.
- Dr. John F. Condon and John Hughes Curtis questioned in detail by New Jersey State Police.
- Presidential instructions issued in effect that all government investigative agencies place themselves at the disposal of the State of New Jersey, and that the Bureau of Investigation serve as a clearing house and coordinating agency for all investigative activity conducted by Federal investigative units in this case.

32

N.Y. File 62-3057- Chronology

May 14, 1932 - Statement made by Dr. Condon in office of Bronx County Attorney, New York, N.Y.

May 17, - - John Hughes Curtis formally confesses that his alleged contact and negotiations with kidnapers entirely fictitious. Curtis taken into custody by New Jersey State Police.

Conference at Trenton, N.J. between officials of New Jersey State Police, Intelligence Unit and Internal Revenue Service, Treasury Department, Prosecutive Authorities and Division of Investigation.

May 18, - - Policy adopted that actual direction of case continue in hands of New Jersey State authorities. Federal officials to participate only to the extent of affording such assistance as might be required from time to time.

May 19, - - \$5 Ransom Bill - Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co. - (traced to Sinclair Oil Co., 62nd St. & Mill Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.)

\$5 Ransom Bill - Chase National Bank, 41st St. & 7th Ave., New York City - (traced to Bickford's Restaurant, 7th Avenue and 41st St., New York City).

Division's New York Office investigates report that George A. McManus has ransom money in safety deposit box, apparently unfounded.

May 20, - - Bronx County Grand Jury investigates payment of \$50,000 ransom; testimony given by Dr. Condon, Colonel Breckinridge, Max Rosenbain, Milton Gaglio, Al Reich and Joseph Ferrone.

Investigation instituted relative Frank Cummings, gangster, alleged to have planned kidnaping, eventually concluded with no evidence developed indicating possible guilt.

May 21, - - Circular containing specimens of handwriting on ransom letters, issued by New Jersey State Police to all penal

N.Y. File 62-3057- Chronology

May 21, 1932 - institutions, for comparison with prison records.
(continued)

May 23, - - \$5. Ransom Bill - First National Bank, 52 Wall Street
New York City - (traced to Max Gubenstein, Drygoods Store,
150 Orchard St., New York City).

New York Division Office circularizes banking institutions
in Greater New York, advising of fact that Division is
coordinating agency for all government activity in this
case, and requesting close watch for ransom money.

May 24, - - Assignment of Special Agent Frank J. Wilson, Intelligence
Unit, continued as heretofore in close association with New
Jersey State Police.

May 25, - - Information furnished New York Division Office by Narcotic
Agent that one John Baumeister might be implicated.

May 26, - - New Jersey State Police circular announcing a reward of not
exceeding \$25,000 for information resulting in apprehension
and conviction of kidnapers, distributed by New York
Division Office to local enforcement officials and
agencies.

May 28, - - Reports of examination of handwriting experts indicate
that ransom notes written by same person.

June 6, - - \$5. Ransom Bill - Chaso National Bank - (traced to
Brilliant Cafeteria, 151 Canal Street, New York City).

June 9, - - Henry Fleisher voluntarily surrendered to Police Department,
Detroit, Michigan, where he was wanted on murder charges.
No evidence developed of his implication in this case.

- June 10, 1932 - About to be questioned by New Jersey State Police, Violet Sharpe, Morrow waitress, commits suicide by swallowing cyanide of potassium.
- Garrett Schenck abducted by private Detective J. J. Devine and others, near Hopewell, N. J., and held as alleged suspect in Lindbergh case until September 3, 1932. Devine and his associates subsequently arrested and charged with kidnaping by Pennsylvania authorities.
- June 11, 1932 - Ernest Brinker alleged escort of Violet Sharpe questioned by New Jersey State Police. Subsequently exonerated.
- June 15, 1932 - Gaston B. Moans sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment, having been convicted of defrauding Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean of \$100,000.
- June 16, 1932 - \$5. Ransom Bill - Drydock Savings Bank - (traced to Martha Sohn, 1025 East 167th Street, New York City).
- June 17, 1932 - Investigation instituted relative to Isidoro Ubaldi, alien, who offered to exchange information re kidnaping - for cancellation of deportation order. (Not located).

N.Y. File 62-3057- Chronology

- June 24, 1932 - Investigation instituted relative to John Condon, formerly of Newport, Ky., said to be connected with the Purple Gang. No evidence developed connecting him with Lindbergh case.
- June 28, 1932 - Norman T. Whitaker, confederate of Gaston B. Means in swindling Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean, apprehended in New York City.
- June 30, 1932 - \$5 Ransom Bill - Mt. Vernon Trust Company - (traced to Post Office, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. and to Max Halpern, 25 Alameda St., or E. A. Trotter, both Mt. Vernon, N. Y.)
- July 11, 1932 - John Hughes Curtis sentenced to 1 year imprisonment and fined \$1,000 being convicted of giving false information to authorities thereby obstructing arrest of kidnapers.
- July 13, 1932 - \$5 Ransom Bill - Chase National Bank, 18 Pine St., New York City - (traced to Federal Reserve Bank, New York City).
- August 1, 1932 - Rose Mary Sanborn and Robert Conroy, with aliases, found dead in apartment at 220 West 104th Street, named by several informants as possible suspects in instant matter.

N.Y. File 62-3057- Chronology

- August 2, 1932 - \$5 Ransom Bill - Manufacturers Trust Co.,
New York City -
(Traced to West End Avenue Corporation, 325 West
71st Street and 245 West 75th Street).
- August 16, 1932 - \$5 Ransom Bill - Central Hanover Bank and
Trust Company, 70 Broadway, New York City -
(Traced to Mrs. Albert Chamberlin, 1536 Bedford
Avenue, Brooklyn or M. W. Babbitt, 387 Eastern
Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y.).
- August 24, 1932 - \$5 Ransom Bill - 1st National Bank -
(Traced to Consolidated Gas Co., 157 Hester St.,
New York City).
- September 14, 1932 - \$5 Ransom Bill - Central Hanover Bank and
Trust Co., 224 West 47th Street, New York City -
(Traced to Palaco Cafe, 151 W. 46th Street).
- October 6, 1932 - \$5 Ransom Bill - Chase National Bank, 75
Maiden Lane -
(Traced to David Bari; also spelled "Barry", and
Joseph Korotsky, 1860 Broadway, New York City).
- October 11, 1932 - David Bari questioned re possession of \$5 Ransom
Bill.
- October 14, 1932 - Handwriting experts advise David Bari apparently did
not write Lindbergh ransom notes.
- October 15, 1932 - \$5 Ransom Bill - Federal Reserve Bank, New
York City -
(Traced to Ernest and Emily Behrens, Irvington, N. J.)

- October 22, 1932 - \$10 Ransom Gold Certificate - Guaranty Trust Company -
(Traced to Adventurers Club, Hotel Astor, 44th Street and
Broadway, New York City).
- October 23, 1932 - \$5 Ransom Bill - Chase National Bank,
575 5th Ave., New York City -
(Traced to H. Lovinoat, Restaurant, 2nd Avenue and East
28th Street, New York City).
- October 24, 1932 - \$5 Ransom Bill - Chase National Bank,
(Traced to Bronx Edison Company).
- October 25, 1932 - \$5 Ransom Bill
(Traced to Moe Levy, 1441 Broadway, New York City).
- October 26, 1932 - \$20 Ransom Bill - Central Hanover Bank
and Trust Company, 70 Broadway, New York City -
(Traced to Childs Restaurant, 570 Lexington Avenue).
- October 28, 1932 - \$10 Ransom Bill - National City Bank,
55 Wall Street -
(Traced to Brooklyn Edison Co., 380 Pearl Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.)
- October 29, 1932 - \$10 Ransom Gold Certificate - Guaranty Trust Co.,
(Traced to United Cigar Store at 118-02 Jamaica Ave.,
Queens, New York City).
- November 10, 1932 - \$5 Ransom Bill - National City Bank,
5th Avenue and 23rd Street -
(Traced to H. Lambert Clothing Co., 254 5th Ave.,
New York City).
- November 11, 1932 - \$5 Ransom Bill - Central Hanover
Bank and Trust Company -
(Traced to Childs Restaurant, 570 Lexington Avenue,
New York City).

N.Y. File 62-3057 - Chronology

- December 6, 1932 - \$5 Ransom Bill - Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company -
(Traced to Edward's Sport Shop, 111 Nassau Street).
- December 22, 1932 - \$10 Ransom Gold Certificate - Guaranty Trust Company -
(Traced to Whelan Drug Store, 1490 3rd Ave., New York City).
- January 1, 1933 - Investigation instituted relative to J. Floyd Williams, et al as possible suspects.
- March 3, 1933 - \$10 Ransom Gold Certificate - Guaranty Trust Co.,
180 Broadway -
(Traced to United Cigar Stores, 504 3rd Ave., New York City).
- April 5, 1933 - President orders all gold coin, bullion and gold certificates returned to Federal Reserve Banks or member banks, on or before May 1, 1933.
- April 12, 1933 - \$20 Ransom Bill - 1st National Bank -
(Traced to Consolidated Gas Company, 14th Street and Irving Place, New York City).
- April 13, 1933 - \$10 Ransom Gold Certificate - Federal Reserve Bank -
(Traced to Public National Bank, Grand and Havemeyer Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.).
- April 14, 1933 - Circular letter issued to banking institutions by Treasury Department requesting careful search of gold certificates surrendered in accordance with the Presidential order.

- April 14, 1933 - \$10 Ransom Gold Certificate - Federal Reserve Bank -
(continued) (Traced to Manufacturers Trust Co., Columbus Circle and
59th Street, New York City).
- April 19, 1933 - \$10 Ransom Gold Certificate - Federal Reserve Bank
(Traced to Union Dime Savings Bank, 40th Street and 5th
Avenue, New York City).
- April 20, 1933 - Extensive investigation instituted relative to Dean
Preston Sutherland, alleged extortioner of Indianapolis
and elsewhere. (Developed no evidence of connection with
instant matter).
- April 22, 1933 - \$10 Ransom Gold Certificate - Chemical Bank and
Trust Company -
(Traced to J. H. Adams, Eagle Poultry Co., 2152 Broadway,
New York City).
- April 25, 1933 - Investigation instituted relative to Sam Goldberg alias
"Sam the Gas Man", bootlogger - alleged suspect.
- April 27, 1933 - \$5 Ransom Bill - 1st National Bank -
(Traced to Consolidated Gas Company thence to Paul
Yakutis, 234 East 18th Street, rooming house proprietor).
- April 28, 1933 - About this date State Police request New Jersey banks to
be on lookout for gold certificates paid in ransom money.
- April 29, 1933 - 24 - \$10 Ransom Gold Certificates - Federal Reserve Bank,
New York City -
(Traced to Chemical National Bank, Cortland St. and
Broadway, New York City).

N.Y. File 62-3057 - Chronology

May 1, 1933 - 30,000 circulars containing list of serial numbers of ransom bills offering rewards for locating the bills issued to police department, New York City, and distributed to banks and certain chain retail establishments, the latter with gold certificates omitted. Newspapers requested to refrain from publicity in connection with search for ransom money.

296 - \$10 Ransom Gold Certificates, and
1 - \$20 Ransom Gold Certificate - Federal Reserve Bank, New York City
Exchanged by unidentified person as "J. J. Faulkner, 537 W. 149th St., New York City".

26 - \$10 Ransom Gold Certificates - Federal Reserve Bank, New York City -
(Traced to Chemical National Bank, Cortland Street and Broadway, New York City).

May 2, 1933 - Investigation instituted relative to 537 W. 149th Street, Carl Oswin Giessler; Mrs. Carl Oswin Giessler nee Jane Emily Faulkner; H. C. Leipold; Duane Bacon, et al.

50 - \$10 Ransom Gold Certificates - Federal Reserve Bank, New York City -
(Traced to Manufacturers Trust Co., 149 Broadway, New York City).

May 8, 1933 - \$10 Ransom Gold Certificate - Federal Reserve Bank -
(Traced to Corn Exchange Bank, 86th Street and Lexington Avenue).

May 9, 1933 - \$10 Ransom Gold Certificate - Federal Reserve Bank, New York City -
(Traced to Bank of the Manhattan Co., Union Square and 14th Street, New York City).

- May 23, 1933 - Circular letter forwarded by New York office, Division of Investigation to banking institutions in New York City requesting them to notify this office of receipt of Lindbergh ransom bills.
- May 26, 1933 - Norman T. Whitaker and Gaston B. Means sentenced to 2 years imprisonment each after being convicted of conspiring to obtain \$35,000 additional from Mrs. McLean.
- June 7, 1933 - \$5 Ransom Bill - Chase National Bank, 7th Avenue and 41st Street, New York City.
(Traced to Albrocht and Co., 1372 Broadway, New York City).
- June 10, 1933 - \$10 Ransom Gold Certificate - Federal Reserve Bank, New York City -
(Traced to Irving Trust Co., East Fordham Road and Marion Ave., Bronx, New York City).
- June 13, 1933 - \$10 ransom Gold Certificate - Federal Reserve Bank, New York City -
(Traced to National Central Bank of Cherry Valley, N. Y.)
- June 18, 1933 - \$10 Ransom Gold Certificate - Federal Reserve Bank, New York City -
(Traced to James A. Hearn and Sons, drygoods, 20 West 144th Street, New York City).
- July 20, 1933 - Investigation instituted regarding James Oscar Farrell, his alleged participation and that of others implicated by him.

- July 21, 1933 - Arrangements made for procurement of information covering all ransom bills previously discovered; and so that investigation of all ransom bills detected in future will immediately be conducted jointly by a representative of the New Jersey State Police, the New York City Police Department, and this Division.
- August 3, 1933 - Investigation instituted relative to Nick De Augustine et al.
- August 20, 1933 - Henry Leipold, son-in-law of Carl Osborn Giessler, who in 1921 married Jane Emily Faulkner, former resident of 537 W. 149th Street committed suicide at Arthursburg, N. Y. shortly after he was questioned by Police Department and representative of Intelligence Unit.
- October 1, 1933 - During October, New York Police again circularized chain retail establishments with serial numbers of ransom bills except gold certificates.
- October 10, 1933 - John J. Pawelczyk, prisoner, Joliet, Ill. who designed and copyrighted symbols similar to symbolic signatures on ransom letters alleges Frank Nash told him kidnaping was perpetrated by Harvey Bailey, Frank Nash and Bob Berry alias Robert Conroy, etc. and instigated by Al Torrio for purpose of liberating Capone; that Nash was cheated out of the ransom money and was killed at Bailey's orders for fear that he would sell his story of the kidnaping.
- October 19, 1933 - Officially announced that Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, would have exclusive jurisdiction in so far as the Federal Government is concerned in the handling of any investigative features of the Lindbergh case.
- Confidential informant interviewed by Division Agents in Chicago, Ill. alleges Lindbergh kidnaping done by Harry Meyers and Murray Moll; that former was killed about six weeks ago and the latter in June - 1933 by orders of Chink Sherman, racketeer, also alleged to have been connected with Robert Conroy.

- October 21, 1933 - John Gorch, with aliases, former resident, Hopewell, N. J. and Evelyn Klimasefska arrested at Boston, Mass. Gorch subsequently extradited by Philadelphia, Pa. Police on swindling charge together with Walter Gray, former associate of Gorch. Gorch received considerable publicity and investigative activity in Lindbergh kidnaping case.
- October 22, 1933 - Arthur Barry, jewel thief, an escapee from Auburn Prison, New York, apprehended in hideout near Newtown, N. J. He received considerable publicity as possible suspect in Lindbergh kidnaping and murder.
- November 13, 1933 - Investigation instituted relative to Lewis V. Cummings, with aliases, possible suspect, former employee of Epileptic Hospital, Skillman, N. J. near Hopewell, N. J. and known as erratic adventurer.
- November 16, 1933 - Report of Special Agent Frank J. Wilson, Intelligence Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Treasury Department, received by Division of Investigation covering investigation conducted by him from March 18, 1933 to October 14, 1933.
- Investigation instituted relative to E. F. D. Lemon, alleged suspect, without material result.
- Gerald Buccholz with aliases opened account in Corn Exchange Bank, 525 Broadway, with large cash deposit, remarking to teller that he lived in back of Dr. Condon; further, that he had some \$5 bills to deposit but changed his mind.
- November 17, 1933 - Circular letter issued to banking institutions of New York City and Westchester County requesting that New York office of Division of Investigation be advised of the receipt of any ransom currency paid in the Lindbergh kidnaping case.
- November 20, 1933 - \$5 Ransom Bill - First National Bank, New York City - (Traced to Public National Bank, Avenue C and 2nd St., New York City).

N.Y. File 62-3057 - Chronology

- November 24, 1933 - \$5 Ransom Bill - Corn Exchange Bank, 33rd Street and 7th Avenue, New York City -
(Traced to Pennsylvania Railway Station).
- November 27, 1933 - \$5 Ransom Bill - Corn Exchange Bank, 59th Street and 7th Avenue -
(Traced to Sheridan Square Theatre, 8th Street and 7th Ave., New York City).
- December 1, 1933 - Henry Logemann, alias John Demann, prisoner, United States Northeastern Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa. admits signing bogus statement regarding Lindbergh case, upon request of Gaston B. Means also confined same penitentiary.
- Also furnishes additional information concerning Jack and Robert B. Bonnett, whiskey dealers, possible suspects.
- Arthur L. Hitner repents with variations his story concerning kidnaping, possibly with fraudulent intent at Green Bay, Wisconsin.
- December 7, 1933 - \$5 Ransom Bill - Corn Exchange Bank, 525 Broadway -
(Traced to Banco di Napoli Trust Co., 526 Broadway, New York City).
- December 8, 1933 - Investigation instituted regarding William Faulkner, Hollywood, Calif. developed no evidence of connection with instant matter.
- Investigation regarding Sam Cucchiara alias "Sam the Barber" developed no information evident of his implication in offense.
- December 15, 1933 - Information developed indicating Carl Oswin Giessler supplied nursery products to W. L. McKeo, victim in pending extortion case - John Suddueth (former care taker), subject.

December 18, 1933 - \$5 Ransom Bill - Corn Exchange Bank, 14th Street and 7th Avenue -
(Traced to Gasoline Distributors in New York, Inc., 153 7th Ave., New York City).

Investigation instituted regarding Mrs. James F. B. le nee Helen Faulkner convicted of the kidnaping of Billy Whitla, May 11, 1909.

December 20, 1933 - Arthur L. Hitner discredited intermoddler in Lindbergh case repeats his story, with variations, to William C. Morchant, attorney-at-law, Albany, N. Y. possibly with fraudulent intent.

December 27, 1933 - \$10 Ransom Gold Certificate - Federal Reserve Bank, New York City -
(Traced to Bank of New York and Trust Company, New York City, or Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, New York City).

January 4, 1934 - Investigation instituted relative to Eddie Sundelin and Laina Salo, alleged suspects.

Verno Sankey, indicated as possible suspect upon publication of finding of file of Lindbergh case clippings in basement of his home. No further developments connecting him with instant matter.

January 5, 1934 - \$10 Ransom Gold Certificate, Federal Reserve Bank, New York City -
(Traced to Chase National Bank, Harlem Market Branch).

\$10 Ransom Gold Certificate - Federal Reserve Bank, New York City -
(Traced to Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Company, Fordham Road and Decatur Ave., Bronx, New York City).

N.Y. File 62-3057 - Chronology

- January 6, 1934 - \$10 Ransom Gold Certificate - Federal Reserve Bank New York City -
(Traced to United States Postoffice, Williamsbridge Branch, White Plains Road and Gun Hill Road, New York City).
- January 9, 1934 - Enrico Gerardi, with aliases, possible suspect, arrested at Hackensack, N. J. charged with false imprisonment of his demented wife, the mother of Charles Maran. These three persons in summer of 1931 occupied small house located a few hundred feet from where Lindbergh baby's body was found.
- January 16, 1934 - \$10 Ransom Gold Certificate - Federal Reserve Bank, New York City -
(Traced to Bank of Manhattan Co., Williamsbridge Branch, 220th Street and White Plains Road, Bronx, New York City).
- January 17, 1934 - Circular letter issued by New York office, Division of Investigation to all banks and branches located in New York City requesting extremely close lookout for ransom gold certificates in view of Proclamation ordering all gold surrendered on that date which order was subsequently modified.
- January 19, 1934 - \$10 Ransom Gold Certificate - Federal Reserve Bank, New York City -
(Traced to Bronx County Trust Co., 149th St. and 3rd Avenue, New York City).
- February 1, 1934 - \$5 Ransom bill - Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Co., 42nd Street and 8th Ave., New York City -
(Traced to Globe Coat and Apron Supply Co., 526 W. 48th Street, New York City) - (Joseph Frederick Faulkner, employees, Cafeteria, DePinna Clothing Store, 52nd Street and 5th Ave., New York City).
- February 16, 1934 - Division field offices furnished with supply of Division's revised pamphlet containing serials of ransom bills. New York Office distributing copies to each employee handling currency in banks, retail chain establishments, etc. in New York City and vicinity.

SUMMARY REPORT

In Re

Unknown Subjects

Kidnaping and Murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. (N.Y. File 62-3057).

NARRATIVE

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On Tuesday night, March 1, 1932, between 6 P.M. and 10 P.M., Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., 20 months old son of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh and Anne Morrow Lindbergh, was kidnaped from his nursery on the second floor of the Lindbergh home, situated on a five hundred acre estate, which is partly in Mercer County and partly in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, the residence being in the latter county and three miles north of the nearest town, Hopewell, N. J. Betty Gow, the baby's nurse since shortly after his birth, was the person who discovered the baby was missing. She immediately notified Mrs. Lindbergh, then in the bathroom, and Colonel Lindbergh, who was downstairs in the library directly beneath the nursery. He came upstairs and with Mrs. Lindbergh and Betty Gow entered the baby's room where he observed a number of small particles of mud between the windows at the southeast corner of the room and the baby's crib, which was located in the far corner of the room away from the windows. An inspection of the room and the baby's bed by his parents indicated that the bed clothes were still pinned on the bed as Betty Gow had left them when she last saw the child, about 8 P.M.

On the window sill of the east window, Colonel Lindbergh found a note in a small, plain white envelope, which was unaddressed. The window was closed and the note had been placed on the window sill inside of the nursery. The note, very crudely written, read as follows:

"Mr. Col. Lindbergh
Hopewell, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Have 50,000 \$ redy 25 000 \$ in 20\$ bills 15 000 \$
in 10\$ bills and 10 000 \$ in 5\$ bills. After 2-4
days we will inform you were to deliver the mony.

We warn you for making anyting public or for notify
the Police. The child is in gut care. Indication
for all letters are singature.

Ans. L 3 holes "

This note bore a peculiar symbol signature. A photostatic copy of the ransom note, as well as other ransom notes received in this case, are attached to the instant report and will show clearly the nature of the symbol in question and the crudeness of the handwriting.

After the discovery of the ransom note, which was read by Colonel Lindbergh and his butler, Ollie Whately, Colonel Lindbergh and Whately immediately ran outside of the house and searched the grounds nearby, while Mrs. Lindbergh and Mrs. Whately peered out the nursery windows and heard a faint cry apparently coming from some distance. At approximately 10:20 P.M., Colonel Lindbergh, despite the warning in the ransom note, personally telephoned Deputy Chief of Police Charles E. Williamson, of Hopewell, and the New Jersey State Police. Since Lindbergh was able to put through these calls, the telephone wires leading to the Lindbergh estate had obviously not been cut. Williamson had retired for the night and there was some delay while he dressed, and there was further delay when he stopped to pick up Chief of Police Harry Wolf of Hopewell. These two officers arrived at the Lindbergh home at approximately 10:40 P.M. At 10:50 P.M. a flash on the kidnaping was teletyped throughout the East from police headquarters, Newark, N. J. Upon looking over the scene of the crime, the Hopewell officers suggested that Colonel Lindbergh get a fingerprint expert from Trenton to examine the ransom note and the nursery for fingerprints, and accordingly, Colonel Lindbergh called the State Police at Trenton and about midnight, State Trooper Frank Kelly, a fingerprint expert, arrived and powdered the ransom note and sections of the baby's nursery, but was unable to bring out any fingerprints whatsoever. Subsequently, efforts made by other experts were also unsuccessful.

The nursery window, through which it appeared the baby had been removed, is approximately fourteen feet from the ground. Inside the nursery, against the wall and just below the window in question, was a long, low cedar chest, on top of which was a large black suitcase, and on this was a child's "Tinker toy" on wheels. Betty Gow and Mrs. Lindbergh had observed the arrangement of these articles before and after the kidnaping, and stated there was no indication they had been disturbed. A close examination failed to reveal mud particles, footprints, or fingerprints on them. Experiments conducted by the New Jersey State Police showed that it was possible to hurdle these articles in effecting an entrance through the window if a certain amount of dexterity were used. However, it appeared to be a very difficult task for anyone to go out of the window with a thirty pound baby in his arms, without disturbing the objects at the window, or leaving a muddy footprint, mud particle or other telltale evidence on the objects. The walls of the Lindbergh

house were about one and half feet thick; the window sills about one and a quarter feet thick.

Examination of the grounds outside the house resulted in the finding by police officers of a three section ladder, about fifty feet from the house in the direction of an abandoned road known as Featherbed Lane, about one hundred yards from the house. Two of the sections of this ladder were fastened together and the third section was found a few yards away. Of the two sections joined together, one was found to be split and broken on one side as though the ladder had collapsed. In the soft ground just outside of the library and directly below the nursery, New Jersey State Troopers found several rectangular impressions several inches deep, into which the base of the ladder fitted exactly. On the side of the house, at about the height of the second section of the ladder and directly above the rectangular impressions in the mud, some marks were found indicating the ladder had been rested against the side of the house. These marks were at the right of the east nursery window, resulting in the opinion by some of the officers that the kidnaper was left handed. Apparently only two sections of the ladder were used, as by placing the ladder in the rectangular impressions, the top of the second section would rest exactly over the marks under the nursery window. If the third section of the ladder had been used, the ladder would have reached almost to the top of the nursery window. Several feet below the marks in question were found other marks, resembling scratches on the side of the house, possibly indicating that the ladder had at least partially collapsed and struck the side of the house. Experts of the New Jersey State Police made a careful examination of the ladder, but no fingerprints were found on same. The New Jersey State Police conducted tests as a result of which it was determined that the ladder would not hold a weight of much over 125 lbs. In this connection, it should be considered that the baby alone weighed about 30 lbs. The details of the tests are not available. It was the consensus of opinion among investigating police officers that the ladder collapsed when the kidnaper descended it with the baby.

Although the night of the kidnaping was stormy and the ground was somewhat muddy, there was no evidence of footprints in the baby's nursery except the few particles of mud previously mentioned, nor were there any blood stains in or out of the nursery.

Certain newspapers carried reports that blood stains were found on the window sill but the New Jersey State Police denied this. A small amount of yellow clay was found on the top edge of a lower window shutter, directly under the nursery window. Just outside of the nursery window, in the soft ground near the ladder impressions, were found indistinct outlines of footprints, incapable of measurement. An expert on trapping, as well as others qualified to render an opinion, decided that these impressions were made by someone with a small foot, possibly wearing moccasins, in stocking feet, or wearing socks or other cloth-covering over shoes. Apparently no plaster cast was ever made of same, though photographs of one or more are reported to be in the possession of the New Jersey State Police. A short distance from the house and east of the nursery window was found an old chisel, which was carefully examined but no fingerprints were found on same. If the chisel were brought by the kidnaper, he had no use for it, as the window through which entrance was apparently effected was already open.

The New Jersey State Police, upon arrival at the scene of the crime, took entire charge of the investigation, but so far as known, found no immediate clues other than those above mentioned.

For a number of months it had been the habit of Colonel Lindbergh and his wife, together with the baby, to leave the Morrow estate at Englewood, N. J. each week-end and spend Saturday and Sunday in their new home at Hopewell, usually returning thereafter on Monday to the Morrow estate at Englewood. On Friday night, February 26, 1932, in line with this custom, Colonel Lindbergh and his wife took the baby from the Morrow estate to the Hopewell home, which latter place was in charge at all times of Mr. and Mrs. Aloysius Ollie Whately, caretaker-butler and maid-cook respectively. The Whatelys lived over the garage annexed to the residence and remained on the estate continuously and were the only persons who continuously resided there. On the particular week-end in question, Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Whately were the only ones present at the Hopewell estate when Colonel Lindbergh, his wife and the baby arrived. Betty Gow, the child's nurse, remained at the Morrow estate in Englewood temporarily and did not arrive at the Hopewell residence until approximately 2:00 P.M. Tuesday, March 1, 1932, having been driven from the Morrow estate to the Lindbergh estate by the second Morrow chauffeur, Charles Henry Ellerson, upon telephonic instructions from Mrs. Lindbergh, who relayed the instructions through Violet Sharpe, Morrow maid, to whom she spoke over the telephone that morning at 10:30 o'clock.

The Lindbergh family was remaining at the Hopewell residence on this occasion longer than usual, due only to the illness of the child, who at that time was suffering from a chest cold, and Mrs. Lindbergh so told Violet Sharpe. Consequently, the Sharpe girl and probably other Morrow servants were aware of the plans to remain at Hopewell the night of March 1, 1932.

On Monday morning, February 29, 1932, about eight or nine o'clock, prior to the arrival of Betty Gow, the child's nurse, Colonel Lindbergh left the Hopewell estate for New York City where he spent the day. The Colonel spent that night at the Morrow estate in Englewood. He had a dinner speaking engagement for Tuesday night, March 1, 1932 in New York City, but forgot the engagement and returned to his family at Hopewell about 8:25 P.M. Tuesday, March 1, 1932. Previous to his arrival, about 7:30 P.M. he telephoned that he was on his way home. At 8:00 P.M. Colonel Breckinridge, Lindbergh's attorney, telephoned to inquire whether Colonel Lindbergh intended keeping his dinner engagement. The dinner Colonel Lindbergh was scheduled to attend that night at New York City was given by the Board of Regents of New York University. It appears that subsequent to the first trans-Atlantic flight of Colonel Lindbergh in 1926, he received an honorary degree from New York University, and since that time had been receiving invitations from various members of the Board of Regents to attend the Board's dinners, but it appears that Colonel Lindbergh had not been in the habit of accepting these invitations. On the occasion in question, Chancellor Brown of this University, through his secretary, at the request of Mr. Barto, of the firm of J. Pierrepont Morgan & Company, extended an invitation to Colonel Lindbergh by letter to attend the dinner on the night of March 1, 1932. A Miss Betty Sheetz was then Colonel Lindbergh's secretary. Miss Sheetz upon the receipt of Chancellor Brown's letter made a proper notation on Colonel Lindbergh's engagement record that the dinner was scheduled to be held on the evening of March 1, 1932; in fact, such information was published by the various newspapers at New York City on that date. Subsequent thereto, a second letter was received from Chancellor Brown by Colonel Lindbergh and opened by his secretary, explaining to the Colonel that March 1st had been incorrectly designated in the previous letter as the time of the dinner and advising that the same was to be given a few days later. Accordingly, Miss Sheetz corrected the date on her engagement record. Apparently, however, Colonel Lindbergh was not informed of this change and remained under the constant impression that the dinner was scheduled for the evening

of March 1st, which was, in fact, the correct date despite Chancellor ~~Brown~~ second letter. News dispatches carried the story of Colonel Lindbergh's expected presence at the dinner in question on the evening of March 1, 1932.

Upon the arrival of Colonel Lindbergh at his Hopewell estate on the evening of March 1st at about 8:25 P.M., there were present at his home his wife and the baby, Betty Gow and Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Whately.

Lindbergh had driven in his car, alone, from New York and upon his arrival at Hopewell was reminded by Mrs. Lindbergh of his failure to keep his dinner engagement and he then stopped to his telephone, Hopewell 303 at 8:30 and sent an apologetic telegram.

Due to the illness of the baby, he had remained in the nursery, in the southeast corner on the second floor of the residence, directly over the library, from approximately 7:00 P.M. to the time he was removed by the kidnaper. In the east end of the nursery are located two windows provided with shutters, which windows coincide with the two below in the east end of the library. On the night of the kidnaping, the east window of the nursery was left open and was, in fact, the only window in the nursery which was open. The windows in the nursery had two shutters, each of which was closed and fastened except one shutter on the east window, which was not fastened because of the fact that it was warped and could not be secured by the hooks. There were no curtains on any of the windows in the house; consequently anyone standing on one of the nearby knolls or hills could easily perceive the movements of those in the house. Thus, when the baby was put to bed and the lights extinguished, the kidnaper could have been aware of this fact.

It was a household rule at the Hopewell estate of the Lindberghs that no one, including Betty Gow, the child's nurse, was to disturb the child while it was sleeping between the hours of 8 and 10 P.M. About eight o'clock on the night of March 1, 1932 the baby was in his crib in the nursery, Mrs. Lindbergh having actually seen her child in the nursery at 7:45 o'clock on that night and having helped Betty Gow prepare it for bed at that time. Betty Gow states that at eight o'clock on the same evening, she returned to the nursery to observe the child and saw him in his crib at that hour, and it was she who fastened the shutters on the windows and left the east window open and the warped shutter unfastened. From the hour of 8:30 to 9:15 P.M.

New York File 62-3057 - Narrative

on that night, Colonel Lindbergh and his wife were at dinner in the dining room of the house on the first floor. The dining room is situated on the south side of the first floor, but separated from the library by a parlor. From approximately 9:15 to 9:30 P.M. Colonel Lindbergh and his wife stayed in the parlor next to the dining room, then Colonel Lindbergh went to the second floor for a few minutes without, however, entering the nursery, and returned again to the first floor. In the meantime, continuously from 8:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. Betty Gow was either in the kitchen, the west parlor on the first floor, or with Mrs. Whately in the latter's quarters, while Mrs. Whately was variously in the kitchen and in the Whately quarters. Ollie Whately was in the kitchen on the first floor during this period. At 8:35 P.M. Betty Gow received a telephone call from her sweetheart, Henry "Red" Johnson, who later was investigated as a suspect by the State Police and other authorities and exonerated.

At 9:45 P.M. Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh heard a noise outside of the house resembling two boards striking together. They attributed this noise to natural causes. About 9:50 P.M. Colonel Lindbergh went into the library, situated immediately under the nursery, where he was reading when notified of the disappearance of the baby. Lindbergh proceeded promptly to the nursery and found the baby missing. He observed that the baby had been slipped from under the covers and removed clad only in a home made flannel shirt with slits down the side, two pairs of diapers, rubber pants and a brand new Dr. Denton #2 sleeping suit, in addition to two thumb guards tied around each wrist securely by a ribbon.

The flannel shirt had been made the evening of March 1st by Betty Gow, because of the baby's cold, and was stitched with blue silk thread. Mrs. Lindbergh observed this improvised shirt and helped Betty Gow put it on the baby.

Early in the morning of March 2nd, a local trapper and former Deputy Sheriff, Oscar Bush, was hired by Colonel Lindbergh to assist in the search of the immediate premises and of the surrounding countryside for the baby. Bush found tracks leading from under the nursery window to the spot where the ladder was found. This circumstance, together with others previously mentioned, strongly indicates that the ladder was used in the kidnaping. Bush traced the tracks, which he was inclined to believe were of two different persons, from the ladder through a field to Featherbed Lane, where they ended. Close to this

point were marks in the bushes and in the grass which had apparently been made by an automobile. A woman's footprints were also found near the house but were apparently old impressions made by one of the household.

Featherbed Lane, which is an old abandoned country road, approximately parallel with the private road, runs from a point near the Lindbergh house, across the estate, to the Hopewell-Wertsville Road. The regular road used through the estate was constructed when the house was built. On March 29, 1932, Betty Cow discovered one of the thumb guards worn by the baby at the time of kidnaping, on the road at a point near the estate entrance.

The findings of Oscar Bush show, without much question, that the kidnapers used Featherbed Lane to effect their entrance to the estate, and their getaway. At each end of Featherbed Lane were posted notices - "Road Impassable - Drive at your own risk." Although this road was not actually impassable, it was in very poor condition and people living near it were surprised when about 6:30 P.M. the night of the kidnaping, they saw the lights of a car apparently on its way out of the Lane. Another resident of the neighborhood saw a car, in which were a number of ladders, at a point near Featherbed Lane, the evening of the kidnaping. With further reference to the findings of Bush, it is stated that the trapper found indications that two cars were used in the kidnaping and that two individuals were present at the scene of the crime.

On March 2, 1932 Colonel Lindbergh designated Arthur W. Springer, secretary to the late Senator Dwight W. Morrow, and Douglas G. Thomson, former Mayor of Englewood, as intermediaries to make contact with the kidnapers, and it was publicly announced in all papers that the Lindberghs were willing to pay the ransom demanded for the return of their child. Meanwhile, the New Jersey State Police, commanded by Colonel H. Norman Schwarzkopf, were in charge of the case. The kidnapers had made a "clean getaway" and there were no clues except those previously mentioned. Likewise, there was no apparent motive for the crime except to obtain a ransom. Neither at the scene of the kidnaping nor from ransom notes subsequently received were latent fingerprints discovered.

A number of people residing near the Lindbergh estate had seen strange automobiles near the estate at different periods of time just prior to the kidnaping. Apparently the most important

information along these lines concerned a 1929 Dodge Sedan bearing Mercer County, New Jersey license plates, which was seen on the highway near the estate about 6 P.M. This car was driven by a lone man, who was not recognized by the person who saw him as one of the local residents, but a good description of him was not obtained. In the car were a number of ladders similar to those found at the scene of the crime. This car was never located.

The New Jersey State Police had started an extensive investigation by stopping all cars and questioning their occupants. The territory for miles around was searched for days by the police; but no clues of value found. The twenty-nine servants of the Morrow household, and the few servants making up the Lindbergh household, were thoroughly questioned and statements taken from each. In addition, they were thoroughly investigated as to their past lives, associates and habits. Each of the servants apparently accounted for his or her activities during the period in which the crime occurred, except a maid in the Morrow employ, named Violet Sharpe. This girl when first questioned furnished an incorrect account of her activities and whereabouts the night of the kidnaping. It was she who received the telephone message from Mrs. Lindbergh at 10:30 A.M. the day of the crime, that the Lindberghs would extend their stay at Hopewell due to the baby's cold. Violet Sharpe had a sister, Edna, who frequently visited her at Englewood, and both of these girls had lived and worked in New York City and were fairly well acquainted there. The New Jersey State Police subsequently learned that Violet Sharpe had been out the night of the crime with Ernest Miller, Elmer Johnson of Closter, N. J. and Katherine Minners of Palisades Park, N. J., all subsequently exonerated. She originally made the acquaintance of Ernest Miller on the streets of Englewood, and together with him and the other couple, spent the evening in a roadhouse in the Oranges, N. J.

On March 2, 1932, an underworld character named Morris Rosner of New York City proposed himself and was introduced but not recommended by certain prominent New York people as an intermediary to contact the underworld. Rosner was allowed the free run of the Lindbergh home, and acted independently of the police. He was shown the first, second and third ransom notes and was given a sketch of the first note. On March 5, 1932 Rosner brought two other New York underworld characters, Salvatore Spitalo and Irving Bitz, to Hopewell, and shortly thereafter these two were formally designated by Colonel Lindbergh as intermediaries to deal

with the underworld. Although they received much publicity in connection with their efforts to contact the Purple Gang of Detroit and others, there are no indications that they ever, at any time, established contact with the real kidnapers. Rosner was later discredited and withdrawn from the case.

The wide publicity given the kidnaping resulted in a deluge of letters from every direction, containing principally unfounded information. Many hoaxes and frauds were perpetrated by persons claiming to have contact with or information regarding the kidnapers, the most publicized of these being the \$100,000 paid by Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean of Washington, D.C. to Gaston B. Moans, and the John Hughes Curtis fraud centering in the vicinity of Norfolk, Virginia. Alphonse Capone, who had been sentenced to a long term in a Federal Penitentiary for income tax violations, endeavored to secure his liberty by promising to bring about the safe return of the child.

On March 5, 1932 a second ransom note, bearing the same secret symbol used on the first note and postmarked Brooklyn, March 4th, was received by Colonel Lindbergh, informing him that he would have to take the consequences of the publicity and that the ransom was increased from \$50,000 to \$70,000. On the following day, one Peter J. Berritella, a self-styled spiritualist and "Reverend" and Mary Cirrito, his "medium", both of Harlem, New York City, communicated with the Lindbergh home by telegram and shortly thereafter were interviewed at Princeton, N. J. by Colonel Breckinridge. After engaging in a spiritualistic seance relative to the baby's whereabouts and making a number of remarks possibly indicating they had been sent by the kidnapers, they suggested that Colonel Breckinridge spend more time in his office, implying that he might receive word from the kidnapers.

On March 8, 1932 Colonel Breckinridge received the third ransom note at his office in New York City. The note, which had been mailed in New York City, the day previous, advised that the kidnapers would not accept any go-betweens appointed by the Lindberghs and instructed that an ad be placed in the New York American, stating whether the Lindberghs were "ready."

Also, on March 8th, an elderly, retired school teacher and principal, Dr. John F. Condon of the Bronx, New York City, offered through the Bronx Home News, to act as go-between in the case. Within twenty-four hours Dr. Condon received the fourth ransom note, bearing the secret symbol, and postmarked Bronx, New York City, March 9, 1932. The note stated that Condon was acceptable as go-between.

58

and instructed him to place an ad in the New York American. A note to Colonel Lindbergh advising of Condon's designation was enclosed. Late that night, Dr. Condon and two of his friends, Max Rosenbain, restaurant proprietor of the Bronx, and a young man named Milton Gaglio, proceeded to Hopewell and conferred with Colonel Lindbergh. On March 10, 1932 Condon received a telephone message to be at home the night of March 12th when he would receive further instructions. About this time \$70,000 in old currency was delivered to Dr. Condon by Colonel Lindbergh, with authority to pay this sum as ransom.

On March 11th Dr. Condon placed the following ad in the New York American and Bronx Home News: "Money is ready. Jafsie." Dr. Condon assumed the pseudonym "Jafsie" so that his true identity would not be disclosed. On the day following the publication of the above ad, Dr. Condon received a telephone message from an unknown person instructing him to be at home that night. At 8:30 P.M. the fifth ransom note was delivered to Dr. Condon by a taxi driver named Joseph Parrone, who received the note from an unidentified man on a street corner near Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx. The note instructed Dr. Condon to proceed to a vacant frankfurter stand near Woodlawn Cemetery where he would find another note. Condon proceeded as directed, in company with his so-called bodyguard, Al Reich, and found the sixth note under a stone. Following directions contained in same, Dr. Condon crossed the street and followed the fence enclosing Woodlawn Cemetery, leaving Reich parked nearby in his car. An unknown individual, apparently an Italian, was observed to walk by with a handkerchief up to his face, and was possibly a "look-out." In the meanwhile, as Condon was walking alongside the cemetery fence, another man standing inside the cemetery, called out to him. They engaged in conversation for a few moments, when a cemetery guard approached, after which the unknown man climbed over the fence with agility and ran a short distance into Van Cortlandt Park. Dr. Condon ran after the stranger and persuaded him to stop and they then sat down together on a park bench and talked for about an hour. The stranger identified himself only as "John" and one of his first questions was whether Condon had the money. To this Dr. Condon replied that the money would not be paid without some token that "John" actually represented the kidnapers. "John" stated the baby's sleeping suit would be sent as "evidence". During the conversation "John" stated there were five persons involved in the kidnaping - three men and two women. At the conclusion of the conversation "John" disappeared into the wooded section of Van Cortlandt Park, walking in a northerly direction. Dr. Condon afterwards asserted that he could positively identify "John" if he ever saw him again. On the following day, and

59

again on March 13, 14, 15, and 16th Condon inserted ads in the Bronx Home News and New York American that the money was ready and requesting that the kidnapers communicate with him. During this period Dr. Condon was in constant touch with Colonel Lindbergh; Colonel Breckinridge was continually at the Condon home.

Shortly before March 16th, exact date unknown, a young Italian selling needles appeared at the Condon residence and sold some needles to Dr. Condon. After the Italian made his departure, Colonel Breckinridge and Dr. Condon observed that he walked off the block without stopping at the neighboring houses. About an hour later, another Italian of a similar description as the first and wearing gloves, appeared at the Condon residence with a scissors grinding apparatus and after sharpening some implements walked down the street like the first man without soliciting business at other houses. It appears possible that one or both of these Italians may have been emissaries of the kidnapers.

On March 16th Dr. Condon received a freshly laundered Dr. Denton #2 sleeping suit purporting to be the Lindbergh baby's. The package in which the suit was received was postmarked Brooklyn, New York, the same date, and contained, in addition to the suit, the seventh ransom note. This note directed attention to the symbolic signatures on the various notes and the sleeping suit, as the kidnapers' identification of themselves, and insisted that the ransom be paid prior to the return of the child. Colonel Lindbergh later identified the sleeping suit as identical with the one worn by his child when kidnapped.

From March 17th to 21st inclusive, Dr. Condon inserted ads in the Bronx Home News and New York American advising the money was ready and pleading with the kidnapers to get in touch with him. On March 19th an unknown woman approached Dr. Condon at a small charity bazaar conducted by him in the Bronx and requested him to meet her at the railroad station at Tuckahoe, New York on March 23rd. Dr. Condon kept this appointment accompanied by Al Reich, and was instructed by the woman to continue his advertising.

On March 21st the eighth ransom note, postmarked New York City, March 19th, was received by Dr. Condon, the note stating that the baby was well and insisting on complete compliance with all terms. On March 22nd Condon inserted an ad in the New York American that the package (meaning the sleeping suit) was received

and "accepted as the real article." Between March 23rd and 30th inclusive, Dr. Condon published various ads in the New York American and Bronx Home News, requesting the kidnapers to get in touch with him and advising the money was ready. In some of these ads Condon requested that a simple code which could be followed in the newspapers be furnished by the kidnapers.

On March 29th Betty Gow, while walking near the entrance to the Lindbergh estate, found one of the thumb guards which the baby had on when kidnaped.

The ninth ransom note, postmarked New York City, March 29, 1932, was received by Dr. Condon on March 30th and advised that no code would be furnished for use in the papers, and further that if the matter was not closed by April 8th the ransom would be \$100,000. On the following day Dr. Condon inserted an ad in the New York American and Bronx Home News "I hereby accept. Money is ready. Jafsie." This ad was repeated in both papers on the following day.

On April 1st, Dr. Condon received the tenth ransom note, postmarked Bronx, New York City, which instructed him to have the money ready for Saturday night, April 2, 1932, and to answer by an ad in the newspapers. Dr. Condon placed ads in the New York American and Bronx Home News of April 2nd that everything was ready. On this same date Dr. Condon received the eleventh ransom note, which was delivered at his home by a taxi driver who has never been identified. Following instructions contained in this note, Dr. Condon, taking the money with him and accompanied by Colonel Lindbergh, proceeded to Bergen's Greenhouse, across the street from St. Raymonds Cemetery in the Bronx, and there found the twelfth ransom note under a table. Colonel Lindbergh waited nearby in the car while Dr. Condon, following the directions in this note, entered the cemetery and there met "John" with whom he had previously conversed at Woodlawn Cemetery. "John" agreed to accept \$50,000 ransom instead of \$70,000 and after a trip back to the car to get the money, Dr. Condon handed the \$50,000 to "John", who was standing behind a hedge in the shadows. At this time Dr. Condon observed another figure lurking in the background behind "John." The money when paid over was contained in a box which Dr. Condon had constructed according to directions contained in one of the ransom notes. "John" handed Dr. Condon the thirteenth and last ransom note, which stated the baby would be found on a boat called "Nellie" off Martha's Vineyard, Elizabeth Islands, near Horseneck Beach. For the next few days

days Colonel Lindbergh and Dr. Condon, the United States Coast Guard, and others made a thorough search of the above vicinity, but were unable to find the baby. In the succeeding days Dr. Condon placed ads in the papers previously used requesting better directions. These ads were never answered and nothing more was heard from the kidnapers.

After Colonel Lindbergh's disappointment in the outcome of the negotiations, he was persuaded by John Hughes Curtis, shipbuilder of Norfolk, Virginia, to spend almost two weeks on a boat at sea off the Virginia Coast, trying to make contact with the kidnapers. Curtis finally confessed that the whole thing was a fraud and was convicted and sentenced to a year in jail.

In the meantime, on April 6, 1932, all banks throughout the country were furnished by the United States Treasury Department with the serial numbers of the ransom money and requested to keep a close lookout for the money. The first ransom bill in circulation was discovered on April 4, 1932 in New York City but the investigation concerning it developed no material results. Since that date ransom bills have been discovered in approximately fifty-five different places, in nearly every instance in Greater New York and its environs.

On May 12, 1932 the body of the Lindbergh child was accidentally discovered about four and a half miles southeast of the Lindbergh home, partially buried under dirt and leaves and in a badly decomposed condition. The spot where the corpse was found was about 75 feet from the Princeton-Hopewell road, near Mt. Rose, N.J. The body was subsequently identified by Colonel Lindbergh and Betty Gow and by a baby specialist who had examined the child shortly before the kidnaping. The coroner's examination showed that the child had probably been dead about two months and that death was caused by a sharp instrument of some kind or a bullet. The coroner found that the skull was crushed and that there was a hole in the skull. The body of the child was cremated on May 13, 1932.

During the entire period of the ransom negotiations above described, the case was receiving widespread investigative attention by the New Jersey State Police, who were supervising the investigation, and by the New York City police, and in a lesser degree by authorities in other parts of the country. Various government agencies offered their cooperation but were mainly used in an auxiliary capacity to interview the thousands of persons who claimed to have information of value.

New York File 62-3057 - Narrative

On May 20, 1932 the Bronx County, New York Grand Jury conducted an investigation relative to the payment of the ransom money in this case, and Dr. Condon, Colonel Breckinridge, Joseph Perrone, Milton Gaglio, Max Rosenbain, and others were called as witnesses, but no indictments were returned.

On May 26, 1932 the New Jersey State Police issued a circular announcing that a reward of \$25,000 would be paid by the State of New Jersey for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the guilty persons.

The New Jersey State Police had interviewed the Morrow servant, Violet Sharpe, a number of times and were about to question her again on June 10, 1932, when she committed suicide at the Morrow home, Englewood, N. J. by taking poison. The motive for her suicide has never been learned. A search of her effects and belongings and an extensive investigation failed to develop anything incriminating.

An examination of the ransom notes by handwriting experts resulted in a unanimous opinion that all the notes, including the first or original, were written by the same person, and the further opinion that the writer was of German nationality, but had spent some years in America. Dr. Condon had described "John" as a Scandinavian. Unsuccessful efforts were made to trace the writing materials used.

After payment of the ransom money, the New Jersey State Police, the New York City Police, and the Intelligence Unit of the United States Treasury Department cooperated in an effort to apprehend the persons who were passing the ransom money in Greater New York. The \$50,000 paid as ransom comprised \$10,000 in \$5 bills; \$15,000 in \$10 gold certificates, and \$25,000 in \$20 bills, of which \$20,000 was gold certificates. All banking institutions and their branches and many of the large chain retail establishments in New York City were furnished with the serial numbers of the ransom bills and requested to cooperate. In addition, the New York police obtained the names of all persons who rented safety deposit boxes in the months of March and April, 1932, the names to be used in connection with the checking of suspects.

On April 5, 1933 the President issued an Executive Order to the effect that all gold, gold bullion and gold certificates under penalty of fine or imprisonment, should be turned in to the Federal Reserve Banks, branches or member banks on or before May 1, 1933.

After the publication of this order the New York banks were again requested to be on the lookout for the ransom money, particularly, the gold certificates.

On May 1, 1933 an unknown person exchanged \$2,980 of the Lindbergh ransom money, consisting of 296 - \$10 gold certificates and one \$20 gold certificate at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, New York City. The person who exchanged the above sum filled out a deposit ticket as was required in connection with the exchange of gold certificates and wrote thereon the name "J. J. Faulkner, 537 West 149." The teller who received this sum was unable to recall from whom he received it.

Immediately after the discovery of the \$2,980 in gold certificates at the Federal Reserve Bank, an extensive investigation was instituted by the interested authorities and on a later date by the Division's New York office. The results to date are set forth in the body of this report.

Shortly after May 1, 1933 there were also discovered at the Federal Reserve Bank several other large sums of the ransom money, consisting of a package of ten dollar gold certificates amounting to \$500, which was traced to the Manufacturers Trust Company, 149 Broadway, New York City and which had been exchanged in that bank between April 27 and 29, 1933. The other sums consisted of a package of twenty-four ten dollar gold certificates and another package containing twenty-six ten dollar gold certificates. Both packages were traced to the Chemical National Bank, Cortlandt Street and Broadway, New York City. The deposit slips covering the exchange of the ransom money in the Chemical National Bank and the Manufacturers Trust Company were not found.

The matters mentioned herein are covered in detail in the following sections of this report.

SUMMARY REPORT

In Re

Unknown Subjects

Kidnaping and Murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. (N.Y. File 62-3057).

LINDBERGH HOME

-O-

Locality and description

THE LINDBERGH HOME

(LOCALITY AND DESCRIPTION)

Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh and Anne Morrow were married on May 27, 1929 at the Morrow home in Englewood, N. J. Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. was born in the same house on June 22, 1930, and his first birthday was celebrated there. While Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh were on their flying tour of the Orient in the summer of 1931, the child spent part of the season at the Morrow summer home in North Haven, Maine and later in the summer was back in Englewood, awaiting their return. In October, he again accompanied the Morrows to Maine. On October 17, 1931 the Lindberghs moved into the home of Harold L. Van Horn near Princeton, N. J. to stay there until the home they were building near Hopewell, N. J. should be completed.

It is said that the Lindberghs picked the site of their new home from the air as they were flying together over the Jersey forests seeking a suitable spot. It was selected for complete privacy. The only immediate neighbors are farmers who live a simple, rural existence, and there are only three other houses within a mile of the house.

The estate consists of several hundred acres of which only a small portion is cleared, lying partly in Hunterdon County and partly in Mercer County, the house being in Hunterdon County. The nucleus of the estate was purchased from Charles Rathousky, a farmer, and garage proprietor of Hopewell. The nearest traffic artery about one-half mile from the house, is the Hopewell-Wertsville Highway. It is located about three and one-quarter miles from Hopewell, N. J. Hopewell is ten miles northwest of Princeton, N. J.; twenty miles north of Trenton; about forty miles northeast of Philadelphia, and about fifty miles south of New York. The Delaware River is fifteen miles to the west where it is bridged at Lambertville, N. J. The house stands in a secluded spot, on the summit of Sorrel Hill, in the Sourland Mountains, in a region sparsely inhabited, difficult of access, thickly wooded and clogged with underbrush, and was practically without organized police protection.

N.Y. File 62-3057- The Lindbergh Home
(Locality and Description)

In back of the house are thick woods, which can be penetrated only by following long unused paths. In front and on both sides the country is more open. A quarter of a mile from the structure a meadow forms a natural landing field for airplanes, which it was planned to improve for this purpose.

The home was completed in December 1931 at a cost of approximately \$50,000. It was built by the Conover Construction Company of Hopewell, which let out a number of sub-contracts. Lee Hurley of Hopewell was guard of the construction work during the building operations and left in December 1931. A list of the men employed in the construction work appears in the supplement of this report as Exhibit "I". The New Jersey State Police made a check of each of these employees but found nothing to implicate any of them. It is made of native field stone, covered with a white cement wash. It is a rambling two and half story structure of modified French provincial style of architecture and overlooks the town of Hopewell several miles away. On the ground floor are the living rooms connecting through French doors with a large porch, the dining room and the wing in which the kitchen and pantry are located. From the front door a small entrance leads into the living room which is the largest room in the house, with fireplaces at each end. French windows look-out upon a stone paved terrace, beyond which the land extends away to the private landing field which was under construction. A three car garage is attached to the house, and at the other end of the building on this floor are two small chambers, used as a den and guest room. The stairway leading upstairs arises from the entrance hall to the family private chambers. Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh's rooms are directly above the living room, with the baby's nursery adjoining. The servants' quarters are over the garage and the third floor consists of an unfinished attic. The windows of the house were equipped with shutters but were not furnished with either shades or curtains. The rear door opens on a paved parking space from which the private road extends to the highway.

Only three roads lead out of Hopewell, N. J. and it was along one of these that the kidnapers must have taken the Lindbergh baby; only a mile or two beyond Hopewell the roads branch out to meet other roads, intersecting roads that cross and recross to form a network of highways and by-paths over the entire state of New Jersey. It was reported that when only a mile or two out of Hopewell, the kidnapers had a choice of one hundred and eight different roads

N.Y. File 62-3057- The Lindbergh Home
(Locality and Description)

paved and unpaved. A few miles south Main Highways 29 and 31 cross and a few miles east is the main line road which connects New Brunswick and Princeton.

One road leads almost due south from Hopewell. It runs for six miles through Mount Rose (near where the baby's body was found on May 13, 1932) and Rosedale. It joins the Lincoln Highway just above Lawrenceville. If the kidnapers took this route and did not turn into any of the numerous side-roads that branch off of it they could have turned either north or south on the Lincoln Highway. Turning north they would have reached New Brunswick and there turning right they would have reached Newark and New York, or left, Easton, Pa. Turning south, they could have reached Trenton and Philadelphia.

Situated approximately three miles from the Lindbergh estate is New Jersey State Village for Epileptics. The New Jersey State Police conducted an investigation of the inmates and any who might have escaped, also of the employees, but found nothing to indicate complicity.

The Lindberghs' only contact with anyone in the vicinity of their home was with merchants in Hopewell in the purchase of groceries, meats, etc. However, even this contact was indirect as ordering and buying was usually done by servants over the telephone. The tradespeople and mountaineers repeatedly disliked the Lindberghs because of their aloofness, and natural dislike the natives had for strangers. It is known that the territory purchased by Colonel Lindbergh had been a favorite hunting ground for many of the natives. After this purchase of the estate Colonel Lindbergh barred everyone, which further added to the feeling against him. The Sourland Mountains are inhabited largely by uneducated people who keep much to themselves, many of them earn their livelihood by making applejack. According to news reports a number of stills were raided after the Lindberghs moved into their new home, and Lindbergh was blamed, this possibly furnishing a motive for the crime. The State Police, however, discounted these reports which apparently had no basis in fact.

SUMMARY REPORT

In Re

Unknown Subjects

Kidnaping and Murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. (N.Y. File 62-3657).

LINDBERGH HOUSEHOLD AND EMPLOYEES

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Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr.
Aloysius Whately
Mrs. Aloysius Whately
Betty Gow
Dog (Trixie)
Betty Sheetz
Marie Cummings.

LINDBERGH HOUSEHOLD & EMPLOYEES

The Lindbergh household was a comparatively small one and consisted of Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, and their son Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr.; Bessie Mowat Gow (More commonly known as Betty Gow), nurse to Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr.; Aloysius Whately (also known as Olly Whately), butler-chauffeur and caretaker of the Hopewell estate, and the latter's wife, Phoebe Mary Whately, cook and maid at the Hopewell estate. The only other persons known to have been employed by the Lindberghs are Marie Cummings, a registered nurse, who attended Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. at birth and for the ensuing six weeks, at the end of which time Nurse Gow was employed and Nurse Cummings departed, returning at a later unknown date, remained several weeks and was discharged; Elizabeth Sheetz of Montclair, N.J. employed by Colonel Lindbergh as secretary, at the time of the kidnaping. The files contain a reference to another registered nurse who attended Mrs. Lindbergh during the period between Nurse Cummings' employments but do not list her name. The Lindberghs are reported to have employed a Mr. and Mrs. John Tyler, who entered the United States, March 1930, with Quota Visas, and departed August 29, 1931 with reentry permits which were not used up to and including March 12, 1932 indicating they were still absent from the United States. A Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dyson also reported to have been employed by the Lindberghs, first entered the United States in September 1927 and departed August 27, 1931 with reentry permits not used up to and including March 12, 1932. The files do not contain any additional information concerning these couples.

CHARLES A. LINDBERGH, JR.

Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., the first child of Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, was born June 22, 1930 at the home of Dwight W. Morrow at Englewood, N.J. Dr. Hawkes was the physician in attendance. At the time of the kidnaping, this baby was 20 months old, weight 27 to 30 lbs., height 29", hair blonde and curly, eyes dark blue, complexion light, deep dimple in center of chin. He was perfectly normal and healthy in every respect; the only physical deformities being in his toes, which overlapped each other, on both feet. The baby had a high forehead, and rather large head. On the night of March 1st he was suffering from a croupy cold and was dressed in a

N.Y. File 62-3057- Lindbergh Household & Employees.
Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr.

flannel shirt made by Betty Gow, over which was placed a small sleeveless shirt of silk and wool; he also wore two diapers, one pair rubber pants, and a Dr. Denton's No. 2 sleeping suit of gray woolen material, 24" long, having four buttons up the back in a straight line and two buttons on the flapover; and strings attached to the sleeves and to the neck-band. The suit also had a pocket on the front left-hand side and a small red label at the back of the neck band, which contained the name of the manufacturer. He also wore thumb guards, a wire contraption to prevent him from suching his thumbs.

ALOYSIUS WHATELY, commonly referred to as OLLY WHATELY and WHATLEY

Butler, chauffeur and caretaker of the Lindbergh residence at Hopewell, N.J. He is a native of England, of Scotch descent. He applied for emigrant's visa at London, England, December 16, 1929 and arrived in the United States via port of New York, March 12, 1930, aboard the S. S. "Scythia". On his application for emigrant visa he listed his occupation as engineer; his nearest relative as Mrs. Moore, sister, 30 Stanley Avenue, Birmingham, England; date of birth as June 24, 1884; residence 37 Stanley Avenue, Hagley Road, West, Birmingham, England; married; wife Phoebe Whately, same address; destination 71 Franklin Avenue, New Rochelle, N.Y. where he expected to visit a friend, Mr. Dyson.

Whately entered the employ of Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh October 15, 1930; and with his wife acted as caretaker of the Lindbergh estate at Hopewell, N.J. and resided there continuously after the house was completed. Frequently in the absence of the Lindberghs, he acted as guide to tourists and other curious visitors showing them through the house and about the adjoining grounds.

Whately last saw Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. at 5:30 P.M. March 1, 1932, at which time both were in the pantry. Shortly thereafter a telephone call was received from Colonel Lindbergh, advising that the latter would be late for supper. Lindbergh arrived home at about 8:30 P.M. Whately served supper between 8:45 and 9: P.M. and after completing his duties, he returned

to the sitting room, while Mrs. Whately and Betty Cow proceeded to the Whately quarters. At 10:00 P.M. he was informed by his wife that Colonel Lindbergh wanted to see him immediately; that the baby had disappeared. He joined Colonel Lindbergh and assisted in searching the inside and outside of the house. He saw the ransom note, reading it over Colonel Lindbergh's shoulder. He telephoned to the police upon instructions from Colonel Lindbergh.

Whately's fingerprints were forwarded to the Identification Unit of the Division and to Scotland Yard, but no previous criminal record was ascertained. He died in the Spring of 1933, while still in the employ of the Lindberghs. Whately was prominently mentioned in the press reports of the instant kidnaping as one of those referred to by D.N. Stuart as having associated with Frederick V. Short, at Vancouver, B.C. during the summer and fall of 1930. This was subsequently disproved.

His description as contained on his application for emigrant's visa is:

Age:	45 years
Height:	5'8"
Hair:	Dark
Eyes:	Gray
Complexion:	Medium.

He has one brother in the United States, Reginald Whately, 2950 Nebraska Avenue, Detroit, Mich., an American citizen; occupation, caretaker of apartment house.

MRS. ALOYSIUS (PHOEBE MARY) WHATELY,
more commonly known as MRS. OLLY WHATELY, and WHATLEY

Cook and maid at the Lindbergh residence, Hopewell, N.J. Wife of Aloysius Whately, butler, chauffeur, same menage. She was born in Birmingham, England, November 2, 1884; applied for emigrant's visa at London, England, December 16, 1929. She accompanied her husband to the United States arriving at the port of New York, March 12, 1930, aboard the

N.Y. File 62-3057- Lindbergh Household & Employees
Mrs. Aloysius (Phoebe Mary) Whately.

S.S. "Scythia". In her application for emigrant visa, she described herself as married; occupation housewife; and listed nearest kin as Emily Ward, sister, 233 Baldwin Road, Birmingham, England; and stated that she expected to visit a friend, Mr. Dyson, 71 Franklin Avenue in New Rochelle, N.Y.

With her husband she entered the employ of the Lindberghs October 15, 1930 and after the completion of the Lindberghs' Hopewell house, resided there continuously until the death of her husband during the spring of 1933. It is not definitely known whether she is still in the employ of the Lindberghs.

She last saw Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. at 5:30 P.M., March 1, 1932, when Betty Gow took him to the nursery. She was in her quarters at the Hopewell residence of the Lindberghs at the time Betty Gow discovered the disappearance of the Lindbergh baby.

Her fingerprints were furnished the Identification Unit of this Division and to Scotland Yard but no criminal record was developed. The Whatelys are childless.

Her description as contained on her application for emigrant's visa follows:

Age:	45 years
Height:	5'2"
Hair:	Fair
Eyes:	Blue
Complexion:	Medium

Betty Gow

Betty Gow is the last known person to have seen Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. alive. She was born in Glasgow, Scotland, February 12, 1904, the daughter of William Gordon Gow and Isobel McClagen Gow, the latter now Mrs. Taylor. Her father was born in the Orkney Islands. She has two brothers living, James, 29, and Alexander, 18 years, (1932). She has two sisters, Agnes, 25, and Isobella, 16 years, all residing in Glasgow, Scotland and have never visited the United States. One brother, William Gow, died in the United States, September 4, 1931. She has an aunt and uncle known as Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Thom, residing at 187 North First St., Rittman, Ohio. While in Glasgow she resided at 30 Nithsdale Street, and was employed by A.L. Scott & Son, shoe dealers. She immigrated to the United States, April 28, 1929, arriving at the port of New York, May 4, 1929, via the S.S. "Cameronia" of the Anchor Line, travelling under immigration visa issued at Liverpool, England, February 5, 1929 to Betty Gow. She immediately took up her residence with her brother, William Gow, at 147 River Road, Bogota, N.J., and a few days later entered the employ of the Fred Gibbs family at 183 Kings Court, Teaneck, N.J., where she remained until about January 1930, then employed by F. C. Gibbs Sunset House, Teaneck, N.J., quitting in May 1930, at which time she proceeded to Detroit where she resided with the Adam Jackson family at 5212 Lakewood Street. Mrs. Jackson is the sister of the wife of William Gow, brother of Betty Gow. She remained in Detroit until October 1930, and while there was employed for a few days by the Ross family at the Parkstone Apartments, and after leaving this position was employed for the succeeding two weeks by the Moser family at Grose Point. She then secured a position as chambermaid at the New Whittier Apartments, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, under Miss V. Middy, and retained this position until her departure from Detroit during October 1930.

During her residence in Detroit, she is only known to have associated with one man, William Couttas, a fellow townsman from Glasgow, Scotland then employed at the Ford Automobile Company. Upon leaving Detroit she returned to the home of her brother, William Gow at Bogota, N.J., and remained there one week. Through the Lydia Lonquist Employment Agency, she then secured a position with Mrs. Warren Sullivan, Glenwood Road, Englewood, N. J. where she remained approximately nine months, leaving to take the position as nurse to Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. She is understood to have

secured this latter position upon recommendations made to Miss Elizabeth Morrow by Mary Beattie then in the Morrow employ at Englewood, N.J. Miss Beattie is reported to be related to Betty Gow.

Investigation to date has established Betty Gow's reputation as quiet, conscientious, reliable, studious and ambitious. The Lindberghs had and apparently still have implicit confidence in her. She had charge of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., to whom she is reported to have been greatly attached, during the several months his parents were absent on their flight to the Orient, and had sole custody of this baby for a forty day period during the "Flu Epidemic". She is still in the employ of the Lindberghs as nurse to the Lindberghs' second son "Jon".

William Gow, brother of Betty, was the husband of Jean Fairley, also of Glasgow. While employed by the Public Service Electric Company of New Jersey, September 4, 1931 he was accidentally electrocuted. His widow shortly thereafter returned to Scotland.

Subsequent to the discovery of the body of the Lindbergh baby, Betty Gow positively identified the body found as that of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr.

Several months after the discovery of the body of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., Betty Gow made a short trip to Glasgow, Scotland, where she visited her mother, and upon her return immediately reentered the Lindbergh employ.

Due to the desire of Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh to become better acquainted with her son, Betty Gow did not accompany the Lindberghs to their Hopewell estate the week-end immediately preceding the kidnaping. She remained at the Morrow estate over this week-end and under date of Sunday, February 28, 1932, she went out with Finn Henrik ("Red") Johnson in his automobile. They drove for a while, had dinner and returned to the servants' quarters at the Morrow estate where they played cards with several of the other servants. On Monday, February 29, 1932, she again

dated with Johnson and with him again played cards with several of the other Morrow servants and made an appointment to see Johnson the following night (March 1, 1932).

At approximately 10:30 A.M., March 1, 1932, a telephone call was received at the Morrow estate from Mrs. C.A. Lindbergh at Hopewell, advising that she intended remaining at Hopewell that night instead of returning that afternoon as previously planned. She instructed that Betty Gow join her at Hopewell that afternoon. Subsequent to the receipt of these instructions and prior to her departure for Hopewell, Betty Gow telephoned Johnson's rooming house, 41 James Street, Englewood, N.J., and after being informed that he was absent, requested his landlady, Mrs. W.T. Sherman, to have Johnson call her at the Morrow residence when he returned. She did this to save Johnson the cost of a call to Hopewell, knowing that the other servants at the Morrow residence would inform him of the changed plans and of her whereabouts.

Betty Gow left the Morrow estate at Englewood, at approximately 12 M to 1: P.M., March 1, 1932, in one of the Morrow automobiles, driven by the Morrow's second chauffeur, Charles Henry Ellerson, and upon arrival at the Lindbergh estate at Hopewell entered upon her duties attending Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. At approximately 7:30 P.M. she assisted Mrs. Lindbergh in preparing him for bed, and at 8: P.M. left him in his bed in the nursery, apparently asleep. At approximately 8:35 P.M., Betty Gow received a long distance telephone call from Finn Henrik Johnson, and then explained to him her inability to keep the appointment made the previous evening. She was advised by Johnson that he intended driving to the home of his brother, John, at West Hartford, Conn., the following day. After the receipt of this telephone call, she was engaged by other household affairs until 10: P.M., at which time she visited the nursery and discovered the absence of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., and immediately notified Mrs. Lindbergh.

Under date of March 29, 1932, while walking she discovered one of the thumb guards worn by the baby at the time of the kidnaping, observing it lying in the middle of the road at the entrance to the estate, approximately one half mile from the Lindbergh home.

During the negotiations between Dr. John F. Condon and "John", the representative of the kidnapers, and during their first meeting at

N.Y. File 62-3057- Lindbergh Household & Employees
Betty Gow

Woodlawn Cemetery, March 12, 1932, "John" informed Condon that neither Betty Gow nor "Red" Johnson was in any way involved in the kidnaping and that both were innocent.

Considerable investigation has been conducted in and about Detroit, in connection with a rumor to the effect that Betty Gow is the sister of one "Scotty" Gow, a reputed gangster and member of the Detroit "Purple Gang". This rumor was discredited.

Further investigation at Detroit was made relative to the possible relationship existing between Betty Gow and one Mortimer Fairley, Windsor, Canada, a police character. However, investigation did not develop any relationship or acquaintance between the two.

Considerable investigation was conducted by the Seattle and San Francisco Offices relative to the possible association of Betty Gow, Henry "Red" Johnson, Olly Whately, Dr. John F. Condon and Frederick V. Short at Vancouver, British Columbia, during the latter part of 1930, allegations to this effect having been made by one D.M. Stuart of Vancouver, B.C. Investigation disproved these allegations.

DOG

A black Scotch Terrier puppy, named "Trixie" was permitted the run of the Lindbergh house at Hopewell; she usually retired early, in the hall outside the door of the nursery; she usually barked loudly at strangers but is reported to have been silent when the kidnapers were in the nursery. Olly Whately is reported as having stated that on the night of the kidnaping, the dog was in the butler's pantry. Colonel Breckinridge has stated that the dog was not in the house at the time of the kidnaping.

ELIZABETH SHEETZ

Secretary to Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, at his office, 39 Broadway, New York City, at the time of the kidnaping; is reputed to be of excellent character, and a Social Registerite, residing at Montclair, N.J.

On the night of March 1, 1932, Colonel Lindbergh was scheduled to attend a dinner given by the Board of Regents of New York University. Miss Sheetz made the necessary notation on his engagement record. Subsequently the dinner was postponed to a later date and Miss Sheetz corrected Lindbergh's engagement record. However, Colonel Lindbergh apparently was not cognizant of the correction and was under the impression that the dinner was to take place on March 1, 1932 according to schedule.

As will be noted, Miss Sheetz was one of those aware of the likelihood of Colonel Lindbergh's absence from his home, March 1, 1932, and the possibility that she may have discussed this matter with others or before servants has been suggested as worthy of further investigation. The files in this office do not reflect that Miss Sheetz has ever been interviewed.

MARIE CUMMINGS

Marie Cummings, a trained nurse, secured temporary employment with the Lindberghs about June 22, 1930 when the baby was born. She was brought to the Morrow estate in Englewood where the Lindberghs were then staying, by a Dr. Hawkes, who was attending Mrs. Lindbergh. She remained approximately six weeks until Mrs. Lindbergh was well. Thereafter a second nurse, name unknown, was hired and remained three months, after which she was discharged. Marie Cummings then returned and was with the family for several months when she was discharged for some unknown reason. Miss Cummings was questioned on March 4, 1932 by the New York Police at her residence, 124 West 85th Street, New York City, where she was sick in

N.Y. File 62-3057- Lindbergh Household & Employees
Marie Cummings

bed with a severe case of laryngitis. She was cleared of all suspicion by them and so far as known offered no information of any value.

Miss Cummings is 35 years of age, allegedly from Canada, and is said to have lived for a while in a small town in upstate New York, and in Brooklyn, N.Y. She took her nurse's training at the Flower Hospital, 450 East 84th Street, New York City, and at the City Hospital. In 1930, she worked at the Knickerbocker Hospital, 70 Convent Avenue, Bronx, N.Y.

It had been alleged by an individual believed unreliable, that Miss Cummings made a remark in January 1932 to another nurse by the name of Gladys Bottrell that she was going to kidnap the Lindbergh baby and "make some big money". Miss Bottrell upon interview denied that Miss Cummings made any such remark, and apparently there is no truth in the informant's allegations. From information available it does not appear that Marie Cummings is related to suspects Frank Cummings, Roy Cummings, or Lewis V. Cummings, who are mentioned in this report.

With reference to the discovery of the \$2,980 of the ransom money, gold certificates, which is described in detail in another part of this report, it is pointed out that a woman by the name of Mary Cummings or Cummins lived with her husband, Michael Cummings or Cummins, in the apartment house at 537 West 149th Street, New York City, which was the address given by the unknown individual who, using the name of J.J. Faulkner, exchanged the \$2,980 in ransom money gold certificates. Investigation has not as yet been conducted to determine whether Marie Cummings or Mary Cummings or Cummins is the same individual.

SUMMARY REPORT

In Re

Unknown Subjects

Kidnaping and Murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. (N.Y. File 62-305).

MORROW HOUSEHOLD

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Morrow Family
Violet Sharpe (Mrs. George Payne)
Edna Sharpe
Septimus Banks
Charles Henry Ellerson
Mrs. Johannes Junge
John Saunders
Arthur Springer
Mrs. Rhoderick Cecil Henry Grime Graeme

MORROW HOUSEHOLD, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

The Morrow estate, consisting of about 50 acres, is located in Englewood, N. J. with the main entrance on Lydeker Street, about one mile from the business center. It is the principal residence of the Morrow family. They also maintain a New York City residence at 2 East 72nd Street, consisting of an apartment in a cooperative apartment house, of which Robert Ortquist is superintendent, and a summer home on an island off North Haven, Maine.

Under date of March 1, 1932, the members of the Morrow family then residing at the Englewood residence, were Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow (wife of U. S. Senator Dwight W. Morrow, deceased), Dwight W. Morrow, Jr., son, and Miss Elizabeth R. Morrow, daughter. The files contain no mention of Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow that would be of interest to this investigation. Elizabeth R. Morrow, the oldest of the Morrow children, prior to her marriage, December 28, 1932, and at the time of the kidnaping, operated a kindergarten school at Englewood, N. J. Constance C. Morrow, the youngest Morrow child, at the time of instant kidnaping, was absent attending school in another city.

As a possible item of interest, it is believed advisable to mention here a previous attempt at extortion directed against a member of the Morrow family. During 1929 while Constance C. Morrow, then 15 years of age, was attending Milton Academy, Milton, Mass. her father, Dwight W. Morrow, received a letter from an unknown person, demanding \$50,000 to prevent harm to Constance. The family immediately removed Constance to the Englewood estate and thence to the Morrow summer home near North Haven, Maine. A girl of about Constance's age was secretly substituted for her at school, and a package as demanded by the extortionist was placed as designated by him "over the wall of the General Clarence Edwards' estate" near the school. Police officers maintained surveillance near this point but the package was not called for and nothing further was heard from the unknown writer.

DWIGHT W. MORROW, JR.

Dwight W. Morrow, Jr. is the only son of the late Senator Dwight W. Morrow and is presently a law student at Amherst University, Northampton, Mass. where he also received his academic education. Reputedly Morrow, Jr. was appointed assistant to the president of the University. Shortly after the kidnaping, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow and Morrow, Jr. are said to have taken a trip to Europe; the purpose of this trip is not known. Morrow, Jr. was at one time in a sanitarium at Beacon, N. Y. although the exact illness from which he was suffering is unknown. There have been rumors to the effect that this son was left out of his father's will at the suggestion of Colonel Lindbergh and that there was "something behind" the trip to Europe right after the kidnaping. There were also rumors to the effect that Dwight W. Morrow had an illegitimate son cut off in his will; these rumors supposedly were investigated by the Department of Labor but nothing definite as to same appears in the New York Office file. However, it is known as a fact that certain county detectives in New Jersey performed considerable investigation relative to same. Captain Lamb, of the New Jersey State Police, has advised that an investigation was conducted by the New Jersey State Police relative to Morrow, Jr. and that it does not appear he had any connection with this crime.

MORROW SERVANTS

No complete list of the Morrow servants is contained in the files in this matter. Newspaper reports indicate that the servants numbered 29 (including 3 secretaries) at the time of the kidnaping. Inspector Harry Walsh, of the Jersey City Police, stated at a conference of police and Federal Agents at Trenton, N. J. on May 18, 1932, that a check had been made of the Morrow servants and all had been questioned and statements taken from them, and everyone checked except Violet Sharpe, who did not properly account for her whereabouts the night of the crime.

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Morrow Household
Morrow Servants

Those listed in the files are as follows:

Arthur Springer, secretary to Dwight W. Morrow, Sr.

Charles Henry Ellerson, second chauffeur.

Septimus Banks, butler.

Violet Sharpe, waitress.

Thomas O'Shaughnessy, house man.

Mrs. Johannes Junge, nee Margaret Jantzen, occasional seamstress.

Mary Beattie, personal maid to Elizabeth Morrow.

Catherine Sullivan, assistant secretary.

Flora Hughes, assistant secretary.

Charles Reisor, intermittently employed as gateman.

John Saunders, gardener.

Mary Smith, dressmaker and traveling companion of Elizabeth Morrow.

Mrs. Rhoderick Cecil Henry Grimes-Graeme, social mentor and secretary to Mrs. Morrow, and in charge of the Morrow servants.

Ida (last name not ascertained), cook.

Bessie Binns, parlor maid.

Isabelle McDonald, personal maid to Mrs. D. W. Morrow.

Emily (last name not ascertained) chambermaid.

Margaret (last name not ascertained) pantry maid.

Sullivan, (first name not ascertained), night watchman.

Burke, " " " " head chauffeur.

In addition to the above, there is a laundress, another secretary, and a kitchen maid, whose names are still to be ascertained, presently employed, who were so employed 3-1-32.

VIOLET SHARPE, true name, MRS. GEORGE PAYNE

She was born at Bradford, England, July 25, 1904; her mother, is Mrs. L. Sharpe, of Beonham, England; sister, Edna (Emily) Sharpe, Beonham, England; brother, Private Z. Sharpe, First Royal Berks Regiment, Syzabad, India. She married George Payne during the winter of 1929-30 in London, England. She entered the United States April 14, 1930 via Niagara Falls, N. Y. as a quota immigrant, visa #59279. She entered the employ of the Morrow family at Englewood, N. J. as a waitress May 13, 1930. She occasionally acted as personal maid to Miss Elizabeth Morrow.

At 10:30 A.M. March 1, 1932 she is reported as having received the telephone call from Mrs. Lindbergh instructing Betty Gow to proceed to Hopowell as the Lindberghs were staying over that night. Consequently, she and probably all the other Morrow servants were aware of the Lindberghs' intention to remain at Hopowell the night of March 1, 1932.

According to Inspector Harry W. Walsh, of the Jersey City Police Department, detailed to the New Jersey State Police for this investigation, Violet Sharpe was interviewed on four separate occasions by representatives of the New Jersey State Police. She apparently was first interviewed by Lieutenant Arthur Keaton of the New Jersey State Police, and again by Lieutenant Keaton, and Inspector Harry W. Walsh. Under date of May 21, 1932 she was interviewed by Lieutenant Keaton and Walsh in the presence of Assistant Director Harold Nathan and Special Agent in Charge E. J. Connelley of this Division. Walsh and Keaton on this occasion first outlined the substance of previous interviews with Violet Sharpe which had elicited from her information to the effect that some time prior to March 1, 1932 she and her sister, Edna, met a man in an automobile, as they were proceeding downtown from the Morrow home; that this man gave them a lift downtown; that as she left the car he took her name, address and telephone

number, advising that he would call her in the future; that thereafter he did call her and made an engagement to take her out at 8:30 P.M. March 1, 1932; that during this telephone call he stated he would meet her at the same place they originally met; that she was delayed in serving dinner on this date and was unable to get to the point indicated at 8:30 P.M.; that shortly after 8:30 P.M. she looked out of the window and observed this party whom she knew by no other name than "Ernie" outside in his car. She motioned to him that she would be right down, and immediately secured her wraps and joined him at the automobile. That upon entering the car, he having driven up to the pantry door of the Morrow home, she met another girl and a man who wore with Ernie; that this couple were introduced to her but that she cannot recall their names. That the four then proceeded to a picture show in Englewood, N. J., attended same and that she returned home at about 10:55 P.M. March 1, 1932.

In a subsequent interview with Lieutenant Keaton, she admitted that she had not told the truth during the previous interview; that instead of attending a picture show with Ernie and his companions, they had driven to a roadhouse in The Oranges, where they had a few drinks, danced a couple of times and then returned home, she arriving home about 11:05 P.M. March 1, 1932. She amplified this story to the effect that the name of the roadhouse visited was the "Peanut Grille" and that "Ernie" apparently was acquainted with the proprietor as he invited the latter to have a drink. She stated that she did not drink any liquor, taking only coffee. She described the place by stating that there was an Italian singer, and the dancing was to music by radio.

During the interview of May 21, 1932 Violet Sharpe stated that she did not know the identity of her three companions referred to above; that she could not recall their names nor where they lived nor could she suggest any means by which they could be located. She did state that the girl probably worked in New York City. During this interview she stated that since her previous interview with Lieutenant Keaton, Ernie had called her on the telephone again and endeavored to take her out, but that she declined the invitation. She offered no explanation as to why she had not tried to obtain Ernie's name and address though explicitly requested to do so by Lieutenant Keaton at a previous interview. During this interview she became highly nervous and further questioning was suspended for the purpose of obtaining a doctor before continuing with the inquiry. During the above interview, Violet Sharpe admitted that she knew of the call at 10:30 A.M. March 1, 1932 instructing Betty Gow to proceed to the Hopewell residence of the Lindberghs, and that she was aware that the Lindbergh family intended remaining at the Hopewell residence the night of March 1, 1932. She also stated that her sister, Edna, who was present when she first met "Ernie" had returned to Beenharn, England under date of April 6, 1932; that she (Violet) would have returned to England also if the instant matter had not arisen.

Under direct questioning she indicated that she had never had a boy friend prior to this date with Ernie, however, when asked directly if she had not been friendly with a newspaper reporter or photographer by the name of McKelvie employed by the Daily News, New York City, she admitted that she had been out several times with McKelvie. (According to Inspector Walsh, McKelvie had made the statement that Violet Sharpe furnished him the first information from the Morrow home as to the sex of the Lindbergh baby when all newspapers were clamoring for this information, and that this tip from Violet enabled McKelvie to score a beat in that he furnished the desired information to his paper five hours before any of the other newspapers but that same could not be used for the reason that the information reached the paper too far in advance of its going to press to permit a "scoop").

Violet Sharpe would not answer questions as to whether she had furnished McKelvie the above information. She stated that she did not know how to get in touch with McKelvie. She did admit, however, that McKelvie called her during April and informed her that he would have called her earlier if it was not for the trouble and grief experienced by the Morrow household as a result of the instant kidnaping. During this interview of May 11, 1932 most of the questions put to Violet Sharpe remained unanswered as she refused to reply to them. At this time the New Jersey State Police indicated they intended requestioning her in the immediate future.

Examination of the effects found in the room occupied by Violet Sharpe at the Morrow residence, Englewood, N. J. disclosed addresses, telephone numbers and other memoranda as follows:

Bank Book indicating that Violet Sharpe had an account at the United States Saving Bank, Madison Avenue and 56th Street, New York City, under the name Violet Sharpe, account no. 177653.

Inquiry at the above named bank established that Savings Account No. 177653 was opened October 12, 1930 with a deposit of \$260 in currency; that the balance as of May 23, 1932 amounted to \$1,632.91. The various deposits as indicated by dates appeared to consist almost entirely of savings from salary. (Violet Sharpe received \$100 per month, room and board and had few, if any, expenses).

Receipt from Richard T. Hutchison, Bureau of Domestic Help, 506 Madison Ave., New York City, dated 5/13/30, indicating Violet Sharpe was referred to Mrs. Dwight Morrow as parlor maid.

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Morrow Household
Morrow Servants, Violet Sharpe.

Names and Addresses Found in Note Book

Mrs. Bond Buscot, or Bascot

Farrington, Berks, England.

Edith

24 Hans Court,
Hans Road, London, Northwest.

Betty Smith

37 Walmer or Watmer Road,
Toronto, Ont. Canada.

Annie or Annie Dawson

146 Crescent Road, Rosedale,
Toronto, Canada.

Mrs. Bull

24 or 44 Grove End,
St. Johns Wood, London, Northwest.

Mrs. Perryman

7 Balfont Place,
Park Lane, London.

Edna Sharpe

34 Edgar Ave., Toronto, Canada.

Private Z. Sharpe,

First Royal Berks Regiment,
Kandabar Barracks, Syzabad, India.

Mrs. Jennings

Fairview Island, Port Carling,
Muskoka, Ontario.

Miss Z. Walter

Ashfield Hall, Neston, Birtenhead,
Cheshire.

Margaret Hodges

707 or 207 Davenport Road,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Mrs. G. Payne

care of Mr. Albert,
37th Street, Martins Lane,
London, England.

Other addresses and memoranda as follows:

Alice Wilding

care of Mrs. Anthony Gardner
Ocean Mound Cottage, Watch Hill, R. I.

Alice Wilding

care of Mrs. Buhl, 1116 Iroquois Ave.
Detroit, Michigan.

Mrs. A. Wilding

151 Lake Shore Drive, Grosse Pointe,
Detroit, Michigan.

Jeane Drinnings

The Barkigool, corner of Lexington Ave.
and 63rd St., and care of Mrs. Elliot,
24 West 59th Street.

Investigation failed to develop any residence or apartment hotel or other structure at or near the corner of 63rd and Lexington Ave., New York City, designated as the Barkigool; however, the Barbizon Hotel is located at this point (140 East 63rd Street). Inquiry at said hotel developed that Jeane Drinnings was unknown there. Miss Rebekah Ward Elliot, representative of the Italian Grand Hotels Company, occupying Apartment 21 at 24 West 59th St., telephone Plaza 3-1131, advised that she was without knowledge of anyone bearing the name of Jeane Drinnings although a person named Jeane Jennings formerly a resident of the Barbizon Hotel was an intimate friend of hers (Miss Elliot) advising that Jeane Jennings is from Toronto, Ont. and visited New York for a short time, returning to Canada, and it was rumored that she had committed suicide. Miss Elliot was entirely unfamiliar with the names Edna or Violet Sharpe.

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Morrow Household
Morrow Servants, Violet Sharpe.

Private Waiters Association 120 East 59th Street.

Inquiry at the Private Waiters Association, Inc., telephone, Murray Hill, 2-8648, Room 201, 120 East 39th St., developed that neither Violet nor Edna Sharpe was known to the person apparently in charge whose first name was "John", last name not secured. John described the association as a semi-social club, possessing something of a fraternal character having approximately thirty active members, engaged principally in serving at dinners, banquets, etc. The association has furnished such service at various points in New Jersey and on one particular occasion during the time the late Senator Dwight Morrow was conducting his campaign for the United States Senate, the Private Waiters Association rendered service at one or more dinners given by Senator Morrow at his Englewood, N. J. estate.

Mr. O'Brien

326 East 155th Street, Bronx, N. Y.

Investigation: See interview under William J. O'Brien.

Miss E. Marshall

723 East 163rd Street and
care of Mrs. E. Redmond, 640 Park Ave.,
corner of 66th Street.

Miss Edith Marshall who resides at 723 East 163rd Street and is employed at 66th and Park Avenue, New York City, advised that she met Violet Sharpe while both were in the employ of Robert K. Hass at Scarsdale, N. Y. by whom Violet Sharpe was employed immediately prior to entering the Morrow service. She stated that Violet had visited her several times since the Spring of 1930 and on two occasions since March 1, 1932. That on one of the latter two visits Violet was accompanied by her sister Edna, who was about to return to England. Miss Marshall stated that at no time since the instant kidnaping had Violet made any remarks concerning the Lindbergh baby with the exception

of stating that all employees of the Morrow home in Englewood and of the Lindberghs' at Hopewell, N. J. were doing everything possible to assist the State Troopers.

At 640 Park Ave. it was ascertained that Miss E. Marshall was at one time employed as secretary to Mrs. E. Redmond, a widow, residing at said address.

Edna M.,

Tall Pines, Old Forge, N. Y.

Edna

430 East 86th Street and 333 East 70th Street.

Inquiry at the above address developed that same is an apartment house, officially opened September 15, 1931. Otto Eller, superintendent, was unfamiliar with the names of either Violet or Edna Sharpe and he displayed photographs of same to the other employees of the building, questioned them but none could furnish any information concerning their knowledge of either Violet or Edna Sharpe.

At 335 East 70th St., J. Nemecek, apartment #4, the caretaker of the premises located at 333 East 70th St., was interviewed but was without any information concerning Violet or Edna Sharpe other than to suggest the possibility that a person of similar name might have been employed by Mrs. William I. Crane at the latter address.

Repeated efforts to contact Mrs. Crane were unsuccessful. Several of the other residents at this address were interviewed without any information being secured concerning Edna or Violet Sharpe.

Anna Delmarter

Mrs. Catherine Cornelis

Ticket

47 East Broad St., Bogota, N. J.

bearing prescription No. 65255 of C. and R. Timmermann's Drug Store, 868 Lexington Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Investigation developed that Prescription No. 65255 issued by C. and R. Timmermann's Drug Store was based on a prescription issued by Dr. Dudley D. Stetson to a person named Sharpe Feb. 19, 1931, and consisted of a preparation for the treatment of the scalp.

Dan Daly, Atw.

(probably Atwater) 9-2420

Dudly Stetson

614 Park Ave., Rhi. (probably Rhinelandor) 6339.

Investigation developed that Dudley Stetson is a physician with offices at 614 Park Ave., New York City. That Violet Sharpe, of Englewood, N. J. was his patient, receiving treatment for her scalp. Dr. Stetson had no definite recollection of Miss Sharpe. Recalled nothing of her personal history other than that a Mrs. Graham, a wealthy woman, had apparently referred Violet Sharpe to him.

435 East 57th Street

Wickersham 2-0722.

Investigation of 435 East 57th Street developed that this address is that of a large apartment house. The superintendent is one Paul McMahon. His son, Edward McMahon, elevator operator at the apartment house, whose telephone number is Eldorado 5-9298 advised that he is acquainted with Edna Sharpe, formerly employed by a Mrs.

McDowell who died shortly after Christmas, 1931; that Edna Sharpe's employment terminated upon the death of Mrs. McDowell. McMahon stated that his cousin, Tom Butchelor, and he drove to the Morrow home at Englewood, N. J. during November, 1931, calling there for Edna Sharpe for the purpose of driving her back to 435 East 57th Street she having gone to the Morrow home to visit her sister, Violet.

That Ruby Smith was a close friend of Edna Sharpe; that Ruby Smith resided at 72nd Street and Park Ave., telephone, Rhinelandor 4-9221, and had relatives who resided at 163rd or 164th Street near St. Nicholas Ave., whose telephone number was Billings 5-9603.

McMahon stated that approximately a week after instant kidnaping, at the request of Edna Sharpe, he removed from the cellar of this apartment house two trunks which she had stored there, at the termination of her employment by Mrs. McDowell. That he transported those trunks in his automobile to Englewood, N. J. where they were transferred to a taxicab to be conveyed to the Morrow residence; that the reason for the transfer was due to New Jersey ordinances relating to the carrying of baggage on the sides of automobiles which proscribed such transportation of baggage by any motor vehicle other than taxicabs.

McMahon stated that on this occasion he was accompanied by Edna Sharpe and Ruby Smith both of them returned to New York with him without visiting Violet Sharpe at the Morrow home. McMahon stated that some time prior to her departure for England, Edna Sharpe informed him of her intention to visit her home in England and advised that she expected to return to the United States

after a visit of several months. McKeon further advised that Edna Sharpe had never discussed instant kidnaping or related matters with him.

Edna

241 East 54th Street.

Inquiry at the above address (241 East 54th St.) developed that Edna Sharpe resided here for a short period with one Miss Ida Hagg. The latter stated that she became acquainted with Edna Sharpe while Edna was employed by J. G. Ryker as kitchen maid during May or June, 1931. Edna Sharpe was also employed by the Rykers at their summer residence, Little Moose, in the Adirondack Mountains; left their employ in October, 1931 and then entered the employ of Mrs. McDowell; that between these positions Edna Sharpe resided with her (Miss Hagg) for a period of two or three weeks. She described Edna Sharpe as of quiet demeanor and stated that Edna Sharpe did not convey to her any information concerning the activities or conversations of the employes of the Morrow household. She also stated that Edna Sharpe resided at the Morrow home with her sister, Violet, prior to her departure for England during the first part of April, 1932.

Address 2 East 72nd St.

Investigation developed that this is the residence address of the Morrow family, the building being a cooperative apartment house of which Robert Ortquist, is superintendent.

Business card

bearing inscription Earl L. D. Hester, D.D.S.
Englewood, N. J.

Business card

Kangol's, 734 Lexington Ave., New York City.

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Morrow Household
Morrow Servants - Violet Sharpe

Business card

Post Road Taxi, 50 East Post Road,
White Plains, N. Y. telephone,
" " 725.

Investigation in connection with the above established that the Post Road Taxi Company discontinued during the fall of 1931; that it was owned and operated by one Ernest Brinkert.

At the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, after considerable investigation, Ernest Brinkert, was located at 1073 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y. where he was employed by H. J. Southwell, as a chauffeur and butler. He denied that he was acquainted with any girl named Violet Sharpe or that he knew any person residing in Englewood, N. J. and denied that he had ever been in Englewood, N. J. at any time. He stated that on March 1, 1932 and at the time immediately preceding and following that date he was on the C. W. Moody estate at Rouken Glen, N. Y. where he was employed as a chauffeur. He exhibited his 1931-1932 chauffeur's license which contained his photograph and was entirely willing that said photograph be submitted to any girl for the purpose of identifying him. He also volunteered to proceed in his automobile to any place which this Division might designate so as to assist in any identification. Brinkert was subsequently questioned by the New Jersey State Police and was exonerated from suspicion in this connection.

Telephone No. At. 8613

(Probably Atwater 9-8613)

Located in the establishment of one Jeremiah Shea of 1269 Lexington Ave., New York City. Shea operated a "soft drink" establishment at this address. He stated that he was acquainted with one John Banks, employed as butler in the Morrow home, Englewood, N.J. That he has known Banks for the past five or six years; that Banks visits Shea's establishment occasionally; the last visit being approximately May 10, 1932, said visit being Banks' first visit for a period of several months; that until this particular visit Banks had not been at Shea's establishment since some time prior to March 1, 1932; that during this last visit Banks did not discuss the instant kidnaping but advised that he was in town for the purpose of obtaining dental treatment. According to Mr. Shea the names Violet and Edna Sharpe were unfamiliar to him. He advised that he does not permit women in his establishment. He stated that to the best of his recollection, Banks at one time was employed by the Vanderbilts.

Telephone No. 328R

No exchange; probably rural location.

Admission card

New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital, 420 East 59th Street, #136869, dated 3/7/31.

Immigration Identification card

United States Department of Labor, to Violet Sharpe, bearing #340448.

Business card

William J. O'Brien, Melrose 4643-W, 326 E. 155th St.

Investigation in connection with the above established that William J. O'Brien resides in Apartment 4B, 326 East 55th Street,

N.Y. File 62-3057 - Morrow Household
Morrow Servants - Violet Sharpe

New York City. When interviewed, Mr. O'Brien stated in the spring of 1930, he was manager of the drug store operated under the name of Willner Drug Co. at 331 Lexington Ave., New York City; that during the course of his duties he became acquainted with one Violet Sharpe who at that time was living at the Tatham House (Y.W.C.A.) 138 East 38th St., New York City. That two or three weeks later Miss Sharpe obtained employment at the Morrow home, Englewood, N.J. and that he occasionally saw her at that place on Sunday afternoons or on her day off (usually Thursday); that in the summer of 1930 she accompanied the Morrow family to North Haven, Me. and corresponded with him from that point. That he has not seen her since the summer of 1930 and has not corresponded with her or heard from her during the past one and one-half years.

Tel. No. Sac. 2-9565

(Probably Sacramento 2-9565 - since discontinued.)

This telephone was listed to one
Vernon Monroe, 1172 Park Ave., New York City.

Tel. No. E 34844

(Probably Englewood 3-4844)

Listed to Dr. Margaret N. Wuits, 39 Park Place,
Englewood, N.J.

Recently, information has been received from an informant presently in the employ of the Morrow family at Englewood, N.J. to the effect that it is common talk among the Morrow servants that the cards, addresses and other memoranda found in Violet Sharpe's room belonged to her sister, Edna Sharpe, who resided with Violet for several weeks prior to her departure for her home in England.

N.Y. File 62-3057 - Morrow Household
Morrow Servants - Violet Sharpe

The photograph of Ernest Brinkert was displayed to Violet Sharpe and she identified it as a likeness of the "Ernest" with whom she visited the Peanut Grille the night of March 1, 1932.

Under date of June 10, 1932 it was decided to request Violet Sharpe and she was instructed to prepare herself to accompany officers to Hopewell, N.J. Shortly after receiving these instructions and prior to the arrival of the officers, she retired to her room and committed suicide by swallowing cyanide of potassium.

Violet Sharpe was suspected by the New Jersey State Police, investigators, as being an informant of the kidnapers, due to her apparent agitation under questioning and because it appeared probable that the kidnapers had been forewarned of the intention of the Lindberghs to remain at Hopewell over the night of March 1, 1932, their previous intention having been to return to the Morrow residence in Englewood early March 1, 1932.

Her reason for identifying the photograph of Ernest Brinkert has never been ascertained. Subsequent to her suicide, Ernest Miller, Elmer Johnson and Katherine Minnors came forward and identified themselves as the companions of Violet Sharpe the night of March 1, 1932.

Ernest Miller and Elmer Johnson are residents of Closter, Bergen County, N.J. Katherine Minnors resides at 417 Grand Ave., Palisades Park, N.J. They were investigated by the New Jersey State Police and Frank J. Wilson, Special Agent, Intelligence Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue and exonerated of any direct or indirect connection with this case.

According to an informant, presently employed at the Englewood residence of the Morrow family, Violet Sharpe spent a great deal of her time in the company of Septimus Banks, the Morrow butler; they appeared to be in love with each other and several months prior to the kidnaping Violet Sharpe underwent an abortion operation necessitated by her intimacy with Banks.

EDNA (EMILY) SHARPE

Edna (Emily) Sharpe is a sister of Violet Sharpe. She had been in the United States, employed as a domestic for several years prior to the kidnaping. She resided with Violet at the Morrow home at Englewood for several weeks prior to April 6, 1932 on which date she returned to England. She was not employed at the Morrow residence, and the actual dates of her residence there are being ascertained.

The files in this matter do not reflect any investigation concerning her activities or associates other than she appeared to have occasionally dated with one McMahon, who may be communicated with via telephone, number ELdorado 5-9298. Newspaper articles published shortly after the suicide of Violet Sharpe reflect that Scotland Yard had been requested by the New Jersey State Police to conduct investigation in England relative to the associations, activities, etc. of Violet and Edna Sharpe. The Division has been requested to secure report on said investigation, if possible.

At the United States Savings Bank, Madison Avenue at 58th Street, New York City, it was ascertained that Edna Sharpe maintained a savings account #177652; that this account was opened October 22, 1930 with an initial deposit of \$300 in currency; that small additional deposits were made from time to time totaling \$578.80; under date of 3/4/32 she withdrew \$42.50 and under date of 5/23/32 had a balance of \$201.75.

SEPTIMUS BANKS

Septimus Banks, butler, is reputed to be a heavy drinker. He is reported to have entered a sanitarium, Central Park West, near 66th Street, and to have remained there two weeks during August, 1932. Rumor prevalent among the Morrow servants is to the effect that the death of Violet Sharpe completely unnerved him. He is reported to have again spent some time in this sanitarium just prior to Christmas, 1932, as a result of overindulgence in alcoholic stimulants. Banks is reported to have kept "steady company" with Violet Sharpe prior to her death. Reported to frequent speakeasy or night club, 86th Street and Lexington Avenue. Is reported well acquainted with one Alfieri, operator of the B. and M. Taxicab Co., Englewood, N.J., whose taxicabs are most frequently patronized by the Morrow servants.

CHARLES HENRY ELLERSON, true name reported to be EILERSON

He entered the Morrow service in the summer of 1931 as a gardener being hired by Mr. Arthur Springer. In the Fall of the same year he was made second chauffeur to the family, and in such capacity often drove Mrs. Lindbergh and the baby around Englewood and also to Hopewell, N.J. Shortly before the kidnaping Ellerson often drove the baby to a kindergarten school in Englewood which had been established by Miss Elizabeth Morrow. Ellerson has been in trouble several times for excessive drinking as a result of which he has been on the verge of being discharged. He is presently employed as a gateman at the Morrow estate. Ellerson is 29 years of age and was born and raised in Jersey City, N.J. His parents, however, were born in Denmark.

Ellerson is married and has two children, his wife being Polish. Prior to entering the Morrow employ he worked successively for the Bergen National Bank as bookkeeper; Armour and Co., Jersey City, as order clerk; Elliot (Duane Bacon, former superintendent of the Plymouth Apartments, 149th Street, also worked for Armour and Company, as a chauffeur in the year 1924); Western Electric Co. and Bell Telephone Company, New York City, as a clerk; as garage man in Little Ferry, N.J.; chauffeur for a woman in Ridgewood Park, N.J.; chauffeur for William H. Irving, retired broker, Leonia, N.J.; as truck driver for the Consolidated Film Industries, Fort Lee, N.J. For a period of time prior to entering the employ of the Morrow family, Ellerson was financially destitute and received city unemployment relief. His father is deceased and his mother operates a ladies' hat store in Englewood. He has a close friend, one Hans Peterson, a German, who is a dancing instructor in Jersey City, and another friend by the name of Thomas Brennan, a taxi driver for the B. and M. Taxi Co., Englewood, which handles all of the Morrow business. Ellerson is said to be very friendly with a Polish maid, name unknown, in the employ of the broker, W. H. Irving. Ellerson is said to spend considerable time around Fort Lee, N.J. where he frequents the speakeasy operated by one "Eddie" Houser, who is a well known sports promoter and is on the State Boxing Commission. Ellerson has the following known relatives:

Mrs. Elizabeth Ellerson, mother, and Edna Ellerson, sister, both of Norwood, N.J., the latter is divorced from her husband, Albert M. McNeil, of Bound Brook, N.J.; Mrs. A. Bird of Jersey City, N.J., another; Frank Ellerson, uncle, Norwood.

On the night of the kidnaping, Ellerson, accompanied by a man named O'Shaughnessy, employed as a house-man at the Morrow residence, came into the Sha-Tee speakeasy on the outskirts of Englewood, N.J. between 8:00 and 9:00 P.M. Ellerson had apparently been drinking before he entered this place. A short time later, Banks, the butler, at the Morrow residence also entered the Sha-Tee accompanied by the taxi driver Thomas Brennan. According to information furnished the New York office, Brennan was complaining that he had been driving all night without any supper whereupon Banks gave him \$20 and told him to get something to eat. Later in the evening, the exact hour is not known, someone came into the speakeasy and informed those present of the kidnaping after which all of the Morrow servants left. At 12:30 A.M. March 2, 1932 Ellerson telephoned Mr. Arthur Springer, the Morrow secretary, and told him he had heard about the kidnaping and asked if there was anything he could do. Further information is to the effect that Ellerson flashed large sums of money in the Sha-Tee speakeasy on a number of occasions prior and subsequent to the kidnaping. (This has been denied by the proprietor of the Sha-Tee). His explanation as to this was that he had been receiving "hot tips" on horse races. Further information is to the effect that at about

12:15 P.M. March 1, 1932 Ellerson drove Betty Gow from the Morrow residence in Englewood to the Lindbergh estate in Hopewell. According to information in the files of the New York office, there is some question as to the whereabouts of Ellerson after he left Hopewell. However, he was questioned by the New Jersey State Police, and apparently accounted for his movements. According to a confidential informant of the New York Office, one of the most trusted Morrow servants, who has been with the family twenty-five years remarked that in her opinion Ellerson had some connection with the kidnaping. Although Ellerson spends much of his time in Fort Lee, N.J. it is not known whether he is acquainted with Ralph Hacker, Dr. Condon's son-in-law. It is stated that in May, 1932, Ellerson wrecked his green Ford Sedan on a hill at Fort Lee, N.J. and the same was completely burned. Prior to the kidnaping he lived at 26 West St., Englewood, N.J. Since that time he has moved to 96-Engle St., where Mr. and Mrs. Junge also lived.

MRS. JOHANNES JUNGE (nee MARGARET JANTZEN)

Mrs. Johannes Jungo (nee Margaret Jantzen) is of German descent, and has been employed by the Morrows for several years as a dressmaker and seamstress. Some of her family are from Rutherford, N.J. and she has the following known relatives:

William and Juliette Ausborn, brother and sister-in-law,
Auburndale, L.I.

Virginia Juntzen, sister, employed as governess by Mrs. James Warburg, of 38 East 70th Street, New York City;

John J. Jantzen, Mrs. Jungo's father, was European agent for Lovell's Manufacturing Company of Erie, Pa. and was stationed at Hamburg, Germany, his native city, where he died in 1924.

Miss Margaret Jantzen married George Johannes Junge in Hamburg, Germany, in the year 1923. The Junge family of Hamburg is reputed to be very wealthy and Johannes Junge is said to be well educated and to have served in the German Army. He entered the United States through New York Harbor on December 3, 1931 as a non-quota alien and took up his residence with his wife at 96 Engle St., Englewood, N.J. at which address there also resided for a time Henry "Red" Johnson and Charles Henry Ellerson, second chauffeur for the Morrow family.

According to an informant of the New York office, the fact that Margaret Jantzen was married did not come out until after the kidnaping. The investigation also developed that "Red" Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. Junge claimed to have been out for an automobile ride on the night of the kidnaping. All of these parties were subsequently cleared of suspicion by the New Jersey State Police. Mr. Junge is not known to have been employed since he entered the United States. Recently Mrs. Junge was discharged by the Morrows for stealing foodstuffs and is presently in the employ of a wealthy woman in the Waldorf Astoria Towers, New York City. So far as is known neither of the Junges has a criminal record.

JOHN SAUNDERS

This individual was employed at the Morrow estate in the year 1931-32 as a gardener. Not much is known about him except that he is Scotch while his wife, Anna, is Swedish. Both are from the state of Connecticut. In 1932 Saunders owned a Chrysler Sedan and lived at 288 Garden Street, Englewood, N.J. He is presently employed in a ship building plant in Hoboken, N.J. His handwriting has been found to have no resemblance to the documents in this case.

ARTHUR SPRINGER

Mr. Springer was secretary to the late Dwight W. Morrow for many years. After the Senator's death, he was retained in the family employ as a family secretary and handles most of the family's financial affairs including the estate of Senator Morrow. The latter left Mr. Springer a bequest of \$25,000 in his will. The Springer family reside in Tenafly, N.J. they sometimes spend their summers in Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. which latter locality was mentioned in the last ransom note. Mr. Springer, it appears, was quite active in the early stages of the investigation but after the baby's body was found he withdrew from active participation. When the kidnaping occurred Mr. Springer was at home with his family; shortly before midnight after learning of the crime he proceeded to the Morrow estate at Englewood and made himself available for any assistance he might be able to render.

MRS. RHODERICK CECIL HENRY GRIMES-GRAEME

This woman was social secretary to Mrs. and Senator Dwight W. Morrow for many years prior to the Senator's death, and at present is in charge of all Morrow servants. She has two sons, Arthur David Grimes-Graeme, age 23, and Rhoderick Cecil Grimes-Graeme, age 28. The youngest boy was born in Transvaal, South Africa, and the oldest in England. Both are attending McGill University in Montreal, Canada, and reside at 2020 Victoria Street, that city. The oldest boy is stated to have been out of school for a while working for a contractor. The whereabouts of these individuals at the time of the kidnaping is not known although one of them is alleged to have been on sick leave about that time. According to information emanating from a trusted Morrow employee, Mrs. Graeme receives a check of \$350 per month from the Morrows and in addition the Morrow estate pays the rent of her New York City apartment, 155 East 73rd Street (formerly 4 East 66th St., New York City), which amounts to about \$125 monthly. Also there is information to the effect that the Morrow estate pays the tuition of Mrs. Graeme's sons at McGill University. When Senator Morrow died he did not leave this woman or her sons a bequest in his will. Some of the Morrow servants dislike and distrust Mrs. Graeme and she is characterized by them as a "high flyer." Occasionally when she is in New York Constance Morrow spends the night in Mrs. Graeme's apartment.

Mrs. Graeme has a friend by the name of Mrs. W. Lillian Chignault, who lives in Hartford, Conn. but who has a summer place or camp at Lagoon Heights, Oak Bluffs, Mass. which is part of Martha's Vineyard and close to Horseneck Beach, Gay Head and Elizabeth Islands. Mrs. Graeme and her sons are known to have visited this camp on several occasions; the last known visit was in August or September, 1932. The camp is said to be in an unsettled section and to have no light or water facilities. Specimens of Mrs. Chignault's handwriting are in the possession of the New York Office and will be submitted to the Division laboratory for comparison with the writings in the instant case. Specimens of the handwriting of the Graeme family have not yet been obtained. Efforts were made by an informant of the New York Office to obtain the handwriting of the oldest Graeme boy by writing to him under a pretext. The letter was answered but the reply, including the signature, was typed. An effort was also made by the informant in question to engage one of the Graeme boys in conversation under the pretext used by the informant that he was an insurance man. The Graeme boy was found to be very reticent and informed the interviewer that he had instructions to answer no questions without the presence of the British Consul. It appears that both Mrs. Graeme and her sons are British subjects.

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Morrow Household
Morrow Servants - Mrs. Rhoderick C. H. Grimes-Graeme

Information is to the effect that the sons since the year 1932 have been heavily in debt in Montreal to various fellow students and others. The husband of this woman has apparently been dead for many years. From available information it appears he was with the British Civil Service in Africa.. Various newspaper reports indicate that the Graemes, mother and sons, sometimes attend social functions at the Morrow home.

The New York office files do not contain descriptions of the various Morrow servants or of Edna Sharpe.

SUMMARY REPORT

In Re

Unknown Subjects

Kidnaping and Murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. (N.Y. File 62-3057).

PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

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Ladder
Chisel
Footprints
Fingerprints

Discovery of body of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr.

PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

LADDER

Immediately after the discovery of the kidnaping, police searchers located a ladder at a point approximately fifty feet east from the east side of the Lindbergh residence. Footprints led from the nursery window located on the east side of the house, second floor, directly to the abandoned ladder, the tracks continuing across the fields in an east by northeast direction apparently terminating at the road known as Featherbed Lane.

When found it was observed that the ladder in question was extensible in construction but that the upper section was not attached and probably had not been used; the two lower sections were still together and what appeared to be the middle section had split, apparently causing the ladder to jam against the building, as a well defined mark was left on the house to the right of the window directly under the nursery at about the height of the lower section of the ladder.

Colonel Lindbergh informed State Police investigators that shortly after 9:30 P.M., March 1, 1932, while seated in the living room with Mrs. Lindbergh, they heard a noise resembling two boards striking together but hearing no further noise, attributed it to the wind or other natural causes.

The ladder was inspected by the New Jersey State Police for latent prints but none was developed. Tests were conducted by the New Jersey State Police to determine what weight the ladder would hold, and the consensus of opinion among a number of the officers present at the test, was that the ladder would not hold a weight much over one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

It was later brought to Washington, D.C. where it was subjected to laboratory examination by experts of the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce; Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, and Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. Reports of these experts as submitted to the Division June 1st and June 4th, 1932 are in substance as follows:

N.Y. File 62-3057- Physical Evidence
Ladder

The ladder was so made that the three sections nesting together could be carried in an automobile.

Dimensions determined as:

- Lower section, uprights 6'8-3/4" long; 3-5/8" wide by 3/4" thick; steps 14-1/8" long, 2-3/4" wide; 3/4" thick.
- Center section, uprights 6'8-5/8" long; 3-5/8" wide by 3/4" thick; steps 12-1/2" long; 2-3/4" wide; 3/4" thick.
- Top section, uprights 6'8-3/4" long; 3-5/8" wide; 3/4" thick with steps 11" by 2-3/4" by 3/4" (top step 10-7/8" by 2-7/8" by 3/4")

The steps of the center and top sections were nailed in flush, whereas those of lower section were nailed on the uprights; three sections were joined by round pins 3/4" in diameter.

The sides and steps were identified as Ponderosa pine, Southern yellow pine, (square edged stock not tongue and groove type) and Douglas fir. The two pins were identified as birch, probably paper birch, used in the manufacture of handles, such as broom and mop handles.

The construction of the ladder is very crude although displaying some knowledge of carpentry and use of carpenter tools. Some of the materials used appear at some time to have been used in low grade construction work, as from some old building. The sides of the top section contained nail holes made by old fashioned cut nails.

The raised ring of the wood was found to contain what appeared to be textile fibers, brown, white and black. The brown appeared to be dyed wool and the white and black to be cotton and/or linen.

The consensus of opinion of the experts is that the ladder was constructed from a miscellaneous accumulation of pieces some of which had been under cover for some time as the moisture content reflected by test was very low.

Analysis of a streak of paint found on the ladder indicated that the paint might have been a barn or roofing paint. Analysis of two other marks found on the ladder developed that one is a

N.Y. File 62-3057- Physical Evidence
Ladder

deep pencil mark and the other was the result of an excess of silver nitrate used in attempting to develop latent prints. Analysis of the dirt scraped from various parts of the ladder and of the soil from the yard of the Lindbergh estate, developed that samples from the lower end of the ladder uprights in general checked with the soil sample from the yard; that the sample from the upper end of the left upright also checked with soil sample. The report also indicates that part of the ladder had been in contact with a soil of much more quartzose nature. The sample from the upper end of right upright upon analysis was found to differ markedly from other samples and indicated that this end had been in contact with a much more sandy soil having the general character of sandy loam.

L. Johnson, New Jersey State Wood Expert, expressed the opinion that the wood making up the ladder is of pine excepting the dowels which are maple, and that it is composed of ex-crating material; that some of the nail marks appeared to him to have been made by a nailing machine.

Nails used in constructing this ladder have been identified as a product of the Pittsburgh Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., designated as #8 Common Fence Nail. It was ascertained that this is the largest selling nail manufactured by this company and that it was impossible to identify the nails as to date of manufacture, as the grip marks are the same as on nails manufactured during 1931 -32 -33. It was further ascertained that as this brand of nails is shipped to practically all jobbers and dealers throughout the United States, it would be practically impossible to determine the ultimate purchaser of the nails used in constructing the ladder. Colonel Lindbergh stated that the ladder was without identifying marks.

Frank W. Kelly, a house wrecker, residing in Ewing Township near Trenton, N.J., after examining the ladder expressed the opinion that it had been constructed from materials from a house in Pennington, N. J. demolished by him several weeks earlier, stating that it was composed of the same yellow pine with part of the paint peeled off as was considerable of the lumber recovered by demolishing the aforementioned house. He furnished the New Jersey State Police, the names of more than a score of persons to whom he had sold lumber from the wrecked house. The New Jersey State Police checked this

N. Y. File 62-3057- Physical Evidence
Ladder

information and apparently discredited it though the files at this office do not reflect results of said investigation. Inspector Walsh who assisted the State Police in the investigation of this case, stated that in his opinion the wood used in constructing the ladder was of the type generally used to crate furniture.

Marks on the Lindbergh house and on the ground adjacent, indicated that the ladder rested to the right of the nursery window entered by the kidnapers, the bottom shafts leaving impressions $1\frac{1}{2}$ " deep, about 3 ft. out from building. The location of these marks suggests the possibility that the kidnaper might have been left-handed.

Sebastian Benjamin Lupica, residing R.F.D. #1, Hopewell, N. J. located near Buttonwood Corner, one-half mile from the Lindbergh estate, stated that at about 6: P.M., March 1, 1932, while returning home from Princeton and while nearing the first house on the right hand side of the road after passing the entrance to the Lindbergh estate, he passed a 1929 Dodge Sedan automobile bearing New Jersey license plates and containing several board like unpainted ladders piled one on another; that there were at least two and possibly three ladders so piled, laid horizontally, extending from the top of the rear seat to the right of the driver in the front seat; that the driver was the only person in the automobile observed by him. Lupica stated that he subsequently examined the ladders found abandoned at the Lindbergh estate, and that they closely resemble the ladder observed by him in the Dodge Sedan.

Further particulars as to the driver, automobile and ladder observed by Lupica are set out in the section entitled "Circumstantial Information - Questionable Automobiles and Persons Observed".

Photostatic pictures of this ladder will be found in the supplement to this report as Exhibits "C-1, 2 and 3", pages 39 and 40. Copies of the laboratory reports are set out therein as Exhibit "D-1 to D-6" inclusive, pages 43 to 55 inclusive.

CHISEL

During the search for physical evidence inaugurated by the State Police immediately after they were called to the Lindbergh residence, a chisel was discovered in the grass a few yards east of the window through which the kidnaper apparently gained entry to the nursery. As it happened, the chisel was not needed as neither the nursery window nor shutter was locked. This chisel, one foot in length with wood handle bearing hammer marks, had a three-quarter inch blade of cast steel and was manufactured by Buck Brothers at factory near Worcester, Mass. in 1892. The chisel does not bear serial number or other identifying features by which it might be traced.

The file reflects that all hardware stores in a radius of twenty miles of the Lindbergh home, were canvassed by the State Police with a view to having the chisel identified, without result.

An analysis of a scraping from the handle of the chisel developed an abundance of calcium carbonate in very small crystals which closely resembled those found in lime which has been exposed to air such as plaster, etc. indicating the chisel at some recent date had been used in construction work.

A photostatic picture of this chisel appears in the supplement to this report as Exhibit "C-4" page 41. Laboratory examination of the chisel is mentioned in Exhibit "D-1" page 44, and Exhibit "D-6" page 55 of the supplement.

FOOTPRINTS

Immediately after receiving notice of the kidnaping, Harry Wolfe, Chief of Police, Hopewell, N. J., and Charles E. Williamson, Deputy Police Chief, the first police officers notified, proceeded to the Lindbergh residence and upon examining the ground about the residence located footprints leading from the nursery window to a nearby field. They followed these impressions for several yards and decided that they indicated the

N.Y. File 62-3057- Physical Evidence
Footprints

person having made same was heading for Featherbed Lane which runs east and west approximately one-half mile south of the Lindbergh house.

According to newspaper reports at that time, the impression found in the clay under the nursery window appeared to have been made by a foot without a shoe or by a shoe enclosed in a cloth wrapping much as if a sock had been pulled over the shoe.

Muddy traces were found on the ladder used in reaching the nursery window, also on the window sill, and inside the nursery on the floor just under the sill.

According to John Brant and Edith Roward in the book "True Story of the Lindbergh Kidnapping", an unnamed expert, who had spent more than thirty-five years studying the human foot and making footwear of all descriptions to fit it, examined the photograph of the footprint found beneath the nursery window the morning after the kidnapping, and expressed the opinion that same was made by a bowlegged person as the impression is decidedly deeper along the outer lines of the footprint. The opinion has also been advanced that the footprint might have been made by a person who was lame. The expert is quoted as having added, that the owner of the footprint wore deeply ribbed stockings of the golf hose type but discredited the theory that they were worn over shoes or that moccasins, rubber soled shoes or galoshes were worn instead. The expert claimed that only a deeply ribbed stocking would make the clear straight vertical lines that were seen in the footprint.

Some of the newspaper reports current at the time were to the effect that "subsequent and more careful scrutiny convinced officials that the footprints found were from two different pairs of shoes."

Oscar Bush, former Deputy Sheriff, and trapper, residing near Hopewell, N.J., was called in by Colonel Lindbergh to assist. His examination of the footprints convinced him (Bush) according to a published article that "They were the footprints of a smallish man with a crooked small toe on right foot, one that rested on top of another; that the imprints led from one hundred feet away, to the nursery window then back and across a grass

N.Y. File 62-3057- Physical Evidence
Footprints

field to the edge of Featherbed Lane; that the print did not cross the lane but probably continued along it and could not be followed further because of the loose gravel."

No plaster casts of the footprints observed at the Lindbergh estate have been made, according to Corporal William Horn of the New Jersey State Police; however, photographs of several footprint impressions were made and are in possession of the New Jersey State Police.

Subsequent to the payment of the ransom at St. Raymond's Cometary, Colonel Breckinridge and officers from the New Jersey State Police returned to the cemetery and Condon there indicated to them the approximate point at which "John" was standing at the time of the ransom payment. A footprint was discernible near a new grave at this approximate point and a plaster cast was made of same by Colonel Breckinridge and is now in possession of the New Jersey State Police. With respect to this particular footprint, Corporal William Horn advised former Special Agent J. J. Manning, that the plaster cast of this print was of little value inasmuch as the ground in which the impression was imbedded was so soft that it spread under the mold; on the other hand, Colonel Breckinridge and Corporal Horn on a previous occasion advised that the closest approximation indicates the footprint was about a size eight, although this is merely their opinion.

Search of the ground near the point where the baby's body was discovered failed to locate any footprints. As far as the New York office knows, there was no effort made to locate footprints at the Woodlawn Cemetery.

FINGERPRINTS

The newspaper stories published shortly after the kidnaping was announced, contained items to the effect that two sets of fingerprints were found on the nursery window through which the kidnaper was alleged to have entered; that each of the prints was sufficiently clear to classify. Corporal William Horn of the New Jersey State Police informed former Special Agent J. J. Manning that positively no slightest fragment of a fingerprint impression, susceptible to classification, was found at the scene of the crime, in the

N.Y. File 62-3057- Physical Evidence
Fingerprints

nursery, on the windows, ladder, chisel, or other likely object. The same negative results were realized from examination of the ransom letter.

The Lindbergh baby had never been fingerprinted but latent prints were obtained from his toys and other objects frequently handled by him.

DISCOVERY OF THE BODY OF CHARLES AUGUSTUS LINDBERGH, JR.

The body was discovered May 12, 1932, 3:15 P.M., by William Allen (colored), assistant on the truck driven by Orville Wilson, both Allen and Wilson being employed by William S. Titus, a nurseryman of Hopewell, N. J. Immediately after the discovery, Wilson notified Chief of Police Harry Wolfe of Hopewell, N. J.

The body was discovered approximately forty-five feet off the Hopewell-Mt. Rose Highway. It was discovered in thick brush near Mt. Rose Hill which is located two miles southeast of Hopewell, N. J. and approximately four and one-half miles southeast by air line from the Lindbergh residence. (See Exhibits "B-15" to "B-18" inclusive in supplement hereto).

The point at which the body was discovered, is on the land owned by one Robert Buffett, who with his housekeeper, Mrs. Lillian LaRue, resided nearby. The point of discovery is also approximately five hundred feet from the stone quarry owned by one C. Andrew, and within a few hundred feet of the house owned by Charles Schopfel, which was occupied during the Summer of 1931 by Charles Maran, his demented mother Sophie Gerardi, and his stepfather Enrico Gerardi with aliases, all of whom presently reside at 585 Teanock Road, Ridgefield Park, N. J. Under date of January 9, 1934, Gerardi and one Mary Griffin alias Mary Wilson were arrested by the Hackensack, N. J. Police, charged with false imprisonment of Mrs. Gerardi, who was found insane and unclothed in one of the rooms. The possible participation of this group is presently receiving appropriate investigative attention as will be set out further in this report in the section entitled "Subjects and Suspects."

The body was cremated at Trenton, N. J. May 13, 1932

The road opposite the point at which the body was found commands a clear view of the Lindbergh residence.

The point at which the baby's body was discovered is situated in Mercer County, N.J. whereas the Lindbergh residence from which the baby was kidnaped is situated in Hunterdon County.

When found the body of the baby was badly decomposed. It was found lying face downward. The left leg from the knee down and left arm below the elbow were missing. Newspapers and interested police officials attributed this dismemberment to prowling animals.

Newspaper reports state that close to the road, directly opposite the point at which the body was found, a somewhat shredded weather-stained burlap bag was discovered and that said bag appeared to be blood stained.

The autopsy developed that the body had been dead apparently since the date of the kidnaping. Mercer County, N.J. Coroner's Physician Charles H. Mitchell, following a post mortem at the Swayze Morgerum Morgue, Trenton, N.J., advised that he had never seen the Lindbergh child prior to its disappearance and hence could not positively identify the body as that of the body of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. A copy of the autopsy report made by Coroner Swayze was secured and is presently in the files of the New York Division Office. This report reads as follows:

Lindbergh, Charles.
Coroner Swayze, Swayze Morgue.
Body found near Hopewell, New Jersey.

May 12, 1932 and removed to morgue. Post mortem examination at 7:30 P.M. on May 12, 1932. Found a badly decomposed body of an infant, left leg from knee down gone, left arm below elbow gone, most of abdominal organs gone, muscles of limbs and abdomen gone, facial expression still sufficient to make a possible recognition of identity. Found the following marks peculiar to the Lindbergh baby, namely, 16teeth, well developed upper incisors, overlapping of toes on right foot, first toe overrides the large toe, second toe partially overrides the large toe, fontanelle not closed, measurements show opening three-quarters of an inch in diameter, length of body overall 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", contour of cranium shows a head larger than normal in child of twenty months, forehead prominent.

N.Y. File 62-3057- Physical Evidence
Discovery of Body of Chas. A. Lindbergh, Jr.

These peculiar characteristics conform with a record made on February 14, 1932 by Dr. Van Ingen of New York.

Autopsy:

On removal of scalp I found a marked fracture of the left parietal and occipital bones, the fracture extended from the fontanelle across the left side of the head slightly posterior to a point posterior to left ear, then it divided a break going forward and one backward on the skull.

There was also a suspicious opening at a point about one inch posterior to the right ear, the opening was about one-half inch in diameter, somewhat rounded and resembled a bullet wound but, on examination of the cranial vault, I could not locate a bullet but the fracture of the skull was directly opposite this opening and could have been done by a bullet entering the right side of the skull, striking the inner table of the skull and the bullet could have been lost in transportation of the body as the brains were exuding from the fontanelle and from the opening on the right side of the skull. The marked decomposition of the tissues would indicate in a person exposed to the elements that the child had been killed and left at the point where it was found for a period of from seven to ten weeks."

Dr. Mitchell is quoted in newspaper reports published at the time of the post mortem as having advised reporters that the several holes found in the skull of the body located as described above, were similar to those made by bullets, but that both the fracture and the holes could also have been caused by the skull being hit by an automobile, banged against a tree or hit by a club or other heavy instrument.

IDENTIFICATION

Dr. Philip Van Ingen, baby specialist, attended the Lindbergh baby just prior to the kidnaping, and at that time made a number of measurements of the baby in connection with treatment for rickets. After the

finding of the body, Dr. Van Ingen identified the toes, skull and the teeth of the corpse as identical with those of the Lindbergh baby, and found that the measurements of the corpse agreed almost exactly with those he had taken of the Lindbergh child. Curly blond hair found at the point where the body was discovered and samples of the hair of the Lindbergh baby were analyzed by chemists (identity not shown in New York Office files), and found to be identical. When found the corpse was clothed in two shirts which were identified as a small sleeveless shirt and the improvised shirt made by Betty Gow. The two diapers, rubber pants, both thumb guards and the sleeping suit which the baby was wearing at the time it was kidnaped, were missing.

The body was identified by Colonel Lindbergh as that of his son, Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. It was not viewed by Mrs. Lindbergh. Betty Gow, the child's nurse, also identified the body as that of her former charge. In addition to the actual identification of the body there was further convincing proof of the identity. As shown in the section of this report entitled "Lindbergh Household and Employees", the baby had on, the night of the kidnaping, an improvised home-made flannel shirt made by Betty Gow from a petticoat and was stitched with blue silk thread. The shirt found on the body was examined by Betty Gow who stated positively that it was the home-made shirt, blue thread and all, which she had made for the baby. In addition, the shirt found on the body was unseamed on the left shoulder, which was the case with regard to the shirt made by Betty Gow, who left the left shoulder unseamed to facilitate placing the shirt on the baby. Further, remnants of the flannel petticoat from which the garment was made, were found to compare exactly with the material of the shirt found on the body.

Colonel Henry Breckinridge, Lindbergh's attorney, in testifying before the Bronx County Grand Jury, stated the baby's sleeping suit was not found on the body; however, that "the home-made improvised under shirt, which had been placed on the baby to keep the medicinal lotion on its chest because of a slight congestion, was still on the body when it was found, and was identified beyond peradventure."

SUMMARY REPORT

In Re

Unknown Subjects

Kidnaping and Murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. (N.Y. File 62-3057).

CIRCUMSTANTIAL INFORMATION

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Questionable automobiles and persons observed
Stolen Automobiles
Local Cabins
Curtains and telephone lines
Men employed in construction of Lindbergh home
Search of roads and countryside
Babies mistakenly reported as Lindbergh child

CIRCUMSTANTIAL INFORMATION

Numerous circumstantial leads arose immediately after the kidnaping consisting mostly of automobiles seen in the vicinity under suspicious circumstances and other observations of local residents. Leads were immediately investigated by the New Jersey State Police, and the interested Police Departments without material result. The New York Office does not have official reports of the investigation of these leads, and the following information was obtained, except as otherwise stated, from published accounts of the investigation.

QUESTIONABLE AUTOMOBILES AND PERSONS OBSERVED

According to newspaper reports published shortly after the kidnaping, Sebastian Benjamin Lupica, Princeton University student, residing approximately one mile from the Lindbergh estate, at about 6 P.M. on March 1, 1932 observed an automobile on a road near the Lindbergh estate, on the night of the kidnaping, with two sections of a ladder resting across the seat. Upon observing the ladder, apparently left by the kidnapers, he stated that it resembled the ladder he had seen in the automobile.

Lupica was recently interviewed by a Special Agent of the Division relative to his observation, and he stated that he is 21 years of age; that he is a Sophomore student at Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.; that his father, Charles Lupica, address R.F.D. 1, Hopewell, N.J. has a small farm near Buttonwood Corner, where his family has lived for about 15 years, his house being about one-half mile to one mile from the Lindbergh estate; that while in attendance at the Princeton University Preparatory School, during 1931-1932 Lupica lived at his parents' home and each day drove to the school in the morning and back to his home at night; that to reach his parents' home from Princeton, he drove through and about four miles beyond Hopewell; that after leaving Hopewell the road passed by the Lindbergh estate. After passing the road leading to the Lindbergh house, known as Lindbergh Lane, he continued to a second cross road and turned right, his parents' home being the first house on the right.

He further stated as follows:

"On the afternoon of March 1, 1932, I left Princeton, N.J. around 5:00 P.M. This was later than I usually remained at Princeton while attending Princeton Preparatory School, but I recall that I had been practicing some form of athletics, either baseball or track, and for that reason did not get started homeward until around 5:00 P.M. The drive from Princeton, N.J. to my parents home ordinarily occupies around forty-five minutes. The distance is approximately twelve miles, but part of the road was in poor condition in March, 1932, and therefore I did not drive at a very rapid rate of speed.

On March 1, 1932 I had proceeded beyond Hopewell, N.J. without event, and had passed Lindbergh Lane. It was then around 6:00 P.M. and dusk was coming on although it was still light enough so that the lights were not required and I could see about three hundred yards ahead. I was near the first house on the right side of the road after passing Lindbergh Lane, this house being about three hundred yards beyond Lindbergh Lane. As I recall, some Polish people with a name something similar to Kirstofer lived in the house referred to at that time. Just previously, I had stopped at a letter box located near the place where Lindbergh Lane runs into the highway and had gotten some mail. I drove along slowly, possibly eight to ten miles per hour, attempting to drive and read a letter at the same time. Looking up I saw a car approaching and coming toward me.

It was about one hundred and fifty yards away when I noticed it. When it was about one hundred yards away, I pulled the car I was driving a little to the right and stopped. However, the approaching car also pulled over to my right and stopped. When I first saw it, it was about in the middle of the road, and after it pulled over it was partially off the road on the left side for the direction it had been travelling. There was no apparent necessity for the car to stop as there was room enough in the highway for two or three cars to pass at that point. When the car that had been approaching stopped it was about thirty yards from the house in which the Polish family lived, between that house and Lindbergh Lane. When it stopped, I started and drove slowly past, and continued home.

I particularly noticed the radiator of the car as I drove past, and could tell from the winged emblem that it was a Dodge automobile. It had a rather high radiator with nickel shell. The emblem consisted of a center portion which was apparently of blue enamel, from which the nickel wings spread. From observation later made by me of other Dodge automobiles, I have ascertained to my absolute satisfaction that the car was a 1929 model Dodge. There had been a change in the type of radiator from previous models of Dodge automobiles, and it struck my notice as I had not at that time seen many Dodges with the new type radiator. I noticed no other insignia or peculiarities of the front of the radiator, and although I recall seeing the front license plate of the automobile, I cannot remember that it covered any part of the radiator. It seems to me it was in the middle, but lower down.

With reference to the license plate, I am positive that it was a New Jersey plate, although I do not now remember exactly what combination of colors it was. However, I was driving a car with New Jersey plates and the plate on the Dodge automobile referred to was similar to the plates on my car. It is my best impression that there were about five numbers on the plate. I believe that if there had been only three numbers on it, or even four, I would have noticed that it was not a "full" plate. I do not believe that it could possibly have had as little as three numbers on it, and that four numbers seems too few also. I am satisfied that the license plate had an "L" on it for I remember thinking after I had passed the Dodge, "What would a person from Hopewell want with ladders here in the mountains at this time of year?" I knew at the time that the letter "L" appeared on New Jersey plates which were issued for Mercer County, New Jersey. The only thing which could have suggested to me that the Dodge was from Hopewell, which is in Mercer County, is that it had an "L" on the license plate. If the license plate had not had an "L" on it, I do not see how the thought could have occurred to me. From the thought referred to, I am satisfied in my own mind that I definitely concluded when passing the Dodge that it was from Mercer County, and I assumed, Hopewell.

The appearance of the car was black, or possibly dark blue, at any rate it was dark in color. I am satisfied that it had spoke wheels. If they had been disc wheels I would have noticed it. I believe they were wooden and their color was dark and not in contrast with the color of the body of the car. After I passed the car, I glanced backward, and noticed that it had a spare tire without a wheel, and also without a tire cover. I did not notice the rear license plate but this can possibly be explained by the fact that it might have been on the far side from me.

The car appeared to be well-kept and in good condition insofar as I could tell from observation merely in passing it. I noticed definitely that the car was a Sedan. I saw three side glasses so it must have been a four door Sedan. The further fact that I noticed several ladders extending apparently from the top of the back seat to the right of the driver, lengthwise with the car, would indicate that it was a Sedan.

I think the car had Cowl lights but I am not positive in my recollection. I do not remember what type wind-shield it had or whether it had a windshield wiper. I do not remember any partitions in the windshield, but I do recall that I could see through it distinctly as well as through the side windows. I am sure the car had a nickel bumper of some width and not of the "bar" type as I recall the effect of space up and down in the bumper. It may have been more than one piece. The above refers to the front bumper. In the rear the car had separate bumpers or bumperettes. I do not remember anything about the door handles of the car or what sort of upholstery it had. I did not notice any mud on the car or any special peculiarities.

With further reference to the ladders in the car, they extended lengthwise in the car to the right of the driver and were horizontal, or nearly so, and one on top of another. I should say they were approximately seven feet long. I inspected the ladders at the Lindbergh home the following night and they resembled the ones I had seen in the Dodge car and I so stated at the time. They were board-like in structure and unpainted. My best recollection and judgment is that the ladders I saw in the Dodge car could have been the same ladders found at the Lindbergh home, but I could not say positively that they were actually the same ladders. I cannot say there were three ladders in the car, only that there were more than one, one on top of another. I saw only one man in the Dodge automobile. If any other persons had been visible from a passing car I would have seen them. While the ladder partially obscured my view of the rear seat, I could see through and into the car and unless someone would have been crouched down low I would have seen him. I remember looking at the face of the driver of the Dodge automobile and that I did not recognize him as being anyone that I knew. I had already noticed the "L" license and therefore my curiosity was casually directed to the driver as being someone from Hopewell, N.J. that I might possibly have known. I am satisfied that the driver was a stranger to me. I noticed that he had a thin face and long features. However, this impression may have been caused by the shadows. He had on a dark hat and a dark overcoat. I do not remember the color more definitely but I could say that neither the hat nor the overcoat were, for example, brown or gray.

(Questionable automobiles and persons observed).

I do not remember whether the driver wore gloves but I am sure he did not wear glasses and that he did not have a mustache or beard. He was not a boy or a young man, but fully mature, and I would guess his age as between thirty-five and forty years, although this is purely a guess. I can say, however, that he looked considerably older than a college student usually looks. His complexion must have been about medium or average. I would say that he looked like a native (an American) as opposed to a foreigner. I do not remember the color of his eyes. He appeared to be cleanly dressed and after the manner of a resident in a city. He did not impress me as looking "tough." He did not speak or nod to me and I did not notice anything unusual about his manner. I saw nothing to indicate that he was excited or anything except matter-of-fact. He made no attempt to hide his face. I do not think I would recognize him if I were to see him again.

After passing the Dodge automobile I continued home, arriving when it was beginning to be slightly dark, about ten minutes after I passed the Dodge automobile. My father and sister were there. My father, as I recall it, was milking his cows. I fixed supper, and after supper stayed around the house. I went to bed around 10:00 or 10:30 P.M. We had no radio and I did not learn of the kidnapping of the Lindbergh baby until the following day.

On the morning of March 2, 1932, I arose around 6:45 A.M. and left home in my father's automobile around 7:00 A.M. I passed by the home of Nelson Wycoff, who has the same mailing address as my father, and who lives about a half mile or a little more from my parents' home and on the way to Hopewell. Mr. Wycoff is a man of about sixty years of age. I often picked him up in the car and took him to town with me. This morning he was standing in front of his house when I drove by, and I stopped and offered him a ride. He got in the car and as I drove along he asked me whether I had seen a car the previous night in driving from Hopewell up to my parents' home. I told him that I had seen one with some ladders in it, and he then informed me of the kidnapping and said that I should see the State Police. At the time I told him about seeing the ladders I did not know there had been a kidnapping. The State Police were on duty at Lindbergh Lane and I stopped the car there and Mr. Wycoff called an officer over who I believe was named Sullivan, although I am not positive of this. I told this officer about the car I had seen on March 1st, and after asking me a few questions, he left me continue to the Princeton Preparatory School. I left school about 2:30 P.M. or 3:00 P.M. that afternoon and on my way home I stopped at the home of Mr. Andrew Hausenbauer which is on the highway just before you reach Lindbergh Lane.

Hausonbauer's wife was there and also someone connected with the Associated Press and several reporters. The Associated Press man suggested that I go up to the Lindbergh house and look at the ladders which I did. The State Policeman I had seen in the morning was there and a number of other officials and plainclothesmen. However, the police had taken the ladder off temporarily and I was told to return later that night to inspect it. After being questioned again, I left and went home for supper. That night, I came back around 7:00 P.M. and looked at the ladders, and told the officers that they resembled the ones I had seen. Members of the State Police and plainclothesmen then took me out to various garages in Hopewell and Princeton, principally Princeton. We also went to some private homes checking on automobiles, but without result, as far as I know.

It was about 4:00 on the morning of March 3, 1933 when I got back home. I got up again at 7:30 A.M. and went to school. At about 10:30 A.M. some officers came to the Princeton Preparatory School for me. They had a list of a number of cars in the Princeton neighborhood but we checked on only a part of the cars on this list.

About two months ago I was called in by the State Police to make a signed statement which I did. This was done at the State Police Training School, near Washington Crossing and Captain Lamb was in charge. "

In addition to the above statement, Lupica furnished the following general information. He stated that from talking to various residents and neighbors of Hopewell, and vicinity, he had learned that the Lindberghs' neighbors did not know that the family was staying at the Hopewell estate when the kidnaping occurred, but it was the general impression among the people in the vicinity that the Lindberghs were living in Englewood and had not as yet moved into their new home. Further that he had been around Hopewell approximately 12 years and feels that he knows the faces of all the natives; that he was positive that the man he saw driving the car was not one of the local element; that he has never been shown any photographs and feels that it would be a waste of time for him to attempt to identify anyone as he did not observe the unknown driver of the car closely enough to warrant the identification, but that he might be able to tell, by looking at a photograph or an individual, whether or not that person resembled the driver of the car.

The New Jersey State Police conducted experiments to determine whether or not the ladders abandoned by the kidnapers would fit into a 1929 Dodge Sedan in the manner in which Lupica claims he saw them, and Lupica stated that these experiments were conducted in his presence, and he observed that the ladders actually would fit in this type of car very conveniently.

Inquiry by the Division of the Dodge dealers in New York City developed that the description of the car as given by Lupica would be a 1929 Dodge with an outside possibility that it might be a 1928 Dodge.

With further respect to the Dodge car observed by Lupica, it is interesting to note that Dr. John F. Condon ("Jafsie"), recently informed an agent of the Division that on the occasion of his first meeting with "John", at the Woodlawn Cemetery, he observed an old Dodge car believed to be a Sedan, parked at the Jerome Avenue entrance to the cemetery. Dr. Condon does not know whether or not "John" owned or used the said car. He does not recall seeing the Dodge car on his subsequent meetings with "John" at St. Raymond's Cemetery.

Mrs. Henry Wendling, who lived in a farmhouse on the Zion-Wortsville road, possibly saw the same car as Lupica, for she described it as he did, and said she had seen it between 5 and 6 o'clock on March 1st. It was bound west and would have entered the Hopewell-Wortsville road where Lupica was bound later. However, Mrs. Wendling was unable to describe the man in the car. The information presently available does not indicate whether she saw a ladder in the car.

Between 6:30 and 6:45 P.M. on March 1, 1932 Henry Conover and other members of the family residing at R.F.D. #1, near Hopewell, on the main road a short distance from where Featherbed Lane intersects the main road, saw the lights of an automobile about three hundred yards distant, the car being faced toward the main road as though on its way out of Featherbed Lane. When first noticed, the car was moving, then the lights went out. The members of the family were uncertain whether the car was still moving when the lights were

extinguished, or whether it had come to a stop. They were surprised to see the car lights inasmuch as at that time there were notices posted on each end of Featherbed Lane reading "road impassable - drive at your own risk." It was the belief of the members of the Conover family that the driver of the automobile extinguished his lights when, and because, he saw the lights of the Conover house, as it appears that the lights of the car were extinguished when the lights in the house were turned on. The Conover house is within view of the Lindbergh house. The Conovers received some attention in the early stages of the investigation and were subsequently interviewed by agents of the Division.

Two sedans entered the Hopewell-Wertsville road leading to the Lindberghs at about 7:40 P.M. on the night the child was stolen, according to Archie Adam, Office Manager of the State Village for Epileptics at Skillman. Adam was headed towards Hopewell at the time he saw the two cars and they were coming from the village. He remembered the automobiles because he nearly ran into one of them and had to swerve to avoid a collision. He could not describe the occupants of the first car but was sure that there were two men in the second.

Dorothy Walker, waitress in the restaurant of Abraham Nimot, Pennington, N.J. stated that three men stopped in the restaurant on the Friday before the kidnaping and again during the evening on the night of the kidnaping and both times asked directions to the Lindbergh home.

At about 2:30 P.M. on February 28, 1932 John Donnelson Guinness, R.F.D. #1, Hopewell, who operates a gasoline filling station near Hopewell, and who was interviewed by a Special Agent of the Division, observed a man and a woman in a five passenger touring car which he believes was a Willys-Knight; Buick or Packard, about 1926 or 1927 model, bearing upstate New Jersey license, driving near the Lindbergh estate, and their actions were peculiar in that they drove off of the Rileyville road into a side road which became impassable after several hundred yards, turned back on to the Rileyville road and subsequently again reversed his direction and drove in an upstate direction toward Van Lues Corners. Guinness particularly observed the driver, and is quite certain that he would be able to recognize him

(Questionable automobiles and persons observed)

describing him as being in his 40's; average height; chunky build; possibly weighing 170 pounds; fairly light complexion; clean shaven; bluish gray eyes; possibly thin shell rimmed glasses; eye sockets appeared to be set out instead of being set in; he was definitely pop-eyed. His face was jowl-like and his chin was not prominent.

A blue green sedan with New York license plates was seen in the vicinity of the Lindbergh home several times before the kidnaping. It was said to have carried three men. The first recollection of the car was that of Theresa Dorsi, a music student, 19 years of age, residing near Featherbed Lane, near Hopewell. She said she had seen the car on February 22nd with three men in it, and that they had asked her the way to the Lindbergh home.

Alfred Hammond, a watchman at the Skillman Railroad Crossing, told of having seen the car which seemed just like the car described by Miss Dorsi, five or six days before the abduction. The car passed between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, Hammond said.

John Dougherty, a telephone line man, went further in bearing out this story. He was on the road to the Lindbergh home when he saw the automobile. Still nearer it was seen by Jay Moore, a farmer's son. Miss Dorsi was nearest to the Lindbergh home to see the auto.

Miss Rebecca Bush of Zion, reported having seen the car east of the local post office, indicating that it may have returned by the north route to Zion. Apparently the car was never seen after March 1, the day before the kidnaping.

Circumstantial Information.

N. Y. File 62-3057

STOLEN AUTOMOBILES

The following is a complete list of automobiles stolen in New Jersey during the twenty-four hours preceding 10 P.M. March 1, 1932.

Chrysler sedan, License No. E-70-794, reported stolen from Newark.
Chevrolet sedan, License No. H-5866, reported stolen from Camden.
Graham Paige sedan, License No. C-21917, reported stolen from Camden.
Buick sedan, License No. E-24-437, reported stolen from Camden.
Franklin sedan, License No. U-60940, reported stolen from Irvington.
Willys Knight sedan, License No. 1-E-8361, reported stolen from Newark.
Chevrolet sedan, License No. E-71624, reported stolen from Belleville.
Buick sedan, License No. E-13-640, reported stolen from Newark.
Hudson sedan, License No. 1-E-54006, reported stolen from Newark.
Buick coupe, License No. K-34-607, reported stolen from Newark.
Buick sedan, License No. ON-6009, reported stolen from Lakewood.
Pontiac sedan, License No. Z-12852, reported stolen from Swedesboro.
Ford coach, License No. C-25377, reported stolen from Camden.
Buick sedan, License No. C-22899, reported stolen from Camden.
Auburn sedan, License No. C-24837, reported stolen from Hamonton.

On March 19, 1932 a search for stolen automobiles resulted in finding a stolen Buick from which the motor had been removed, hidden under a ton of hay in the barn of Casper Oliver, about two miles from the Lindbergh estate. Oliver was arrested in this connection, together with Sam Cuchiara, a barber of Hopewell, who is known as "Sam the Barber." The police later announced that investigation of this matter developed no connection with the Lindbergh kidnaping. Subsequent investigation by Special Agents of the Division as to Cuchiara developed no evidence to connect him with the crime.

The New York office of the Division obtained from the Automobile Underwriters Detective Bureau, #1 Liberty St., a list of all 1928 and 1929 Dodge sedans reported stolen to that agency, for a period of two months preceding the Lindbergh kidnaping in the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia and all of the New England states. A good many of the cars reported stolen were recovered prior to the kidnaping. The Automobile Underwriters Detective Bureau is endeavoring to obtain complete information relative to the names and addresses of owners, and details as to the recovery of the cars up to the present time.

The following listed cars had not been recovered at the time of the kidnaping.

Dodge sedan - (year unknown) ; motor B742358, New York 1932 license 8K7656.

Dodge sedan - (year unknown); motor B750966, New York 1932 license 4U4618.

Dodge sedan - (1929 model); motor 176209; stolen 2/14/32 at New York City.

Dodge sedan - (1929 model); motor 50929; stolen 1/22/32 from 7 West 34th St., New York City; owner, Morris Schwab, 1709 St. John's place, Brooklyn; insured by British General Insurance Co., #1 Park Ave., New York City, under policy #5114.

Said car was recovered on 5/13/32. Details concerning the recovery not yet determined.

In the section of this report entitled Suspects and subjects on page reference is made to a stolen automobile which was found abandoned in front of 515 West 149th Street, near 537 West 149th Street which was the address given by the person who signed his name as J. J. Faulkner at the time of surrendering \$2,980 in ransom gold certificates at the Federal Reserve Bank on May 1, 1933.

This office has ascertained from the New York Police Department that this automobile was a Buick 1926 model Brougham and was recovered in front of the address mentioned by Detectives Genet and Oak of the Automobile Squad on March 2, 1932, the day following the kidnaping. The police report shows that the car bore Motor #1583836; serial #155422 (apparently original and unchanged number) and New York 1932 license plates #6V2456. The car was stolen from its owner, Benjamin Schindelar of the Pines Hotel, Lakewood, N. J. January 28, 1932 from a parking place in front of the above hotel between the hours of 9 P.M. and 11 P.M. When stolen, the car bore 1932 License plates ON4904. The owner's plates so far as is known have not been recovered.

The police report further indicates that the car was unlocked when recovered, the battery was dead, and the keys missing. In the rear of the car were two old robes, and a milk bottle with a long rubber tube, was lying in front in the driver's seat. The milk bottle had an oily smell and possibly the tube and bottle had been used in syphoning gasoline. Also found in the car was a knife, of the type generally used for preparing grape fruit; also a book of matches with the following addresses:

West 147th Street Garage and 518 West 147th Street.

When the car was recovered, the inside lights were burning. Although the police reports are not clear in this respect, it is indicated that the robes and other articles found in the car were turned over to the New Jersey State Police who felt that the car in question might have been used in the kidnaping. The police reports do not reflect that any bloodstains were found in the car or on any of the articles mentioned or that there was anything suspicious other than as above mentioned.

After recovery the car was placed in the Police Department, Property Clerk's Garage, at 152nd Street and Amsterdam Ave. and subsequently, was returned to its owner who personally called for the car and signed a receipt for it.

The police report further indicates that the police interviewed Mrs. Dorothy Stevens who lives at 515 West 149th Street, and she stated she observed the car being driven from Amsterdam Ave., west, and parked in front of her house. She noticed a man get out of the car and lock the outside door and then walk back toward Amsterdam Ave. She described him as being about 30 years old; 5'9" tall; of slender build; clean shaven; dark complexion; well dressed; wearing dark, soft hat. She was unable to identify any of the photographs in the Criminal Identification Bureau of the Police Department as being a likeness to the man she saw leaving the car.

It appears from the police reports that the car in question was first observed by Patrolman Thomas Rossiter, shield #3410, and Joseph Doyle, shield #2, both attached to the 30th Precinct and being suspicious of same, these officers communicated with the Auto Squad, after which Detectives Gonet and Oak were assigned to the case and conducted the investigation. In connection with further investigation of the above car, it is stated that the following officers conducted same and should be interviewed:

Circumstantial Information
(Stolen Automobiles)

Patrolmen Thomas Rossiter and Joseph Doyle, 30th Precinct.
Detectives Genet and Oak, Auto Squad.
Inspector Lyons, New York Police Headquarters.
Sergeant Stewart, Yonkers Police Department.
Captain Ford, Yonkers, New York Police Department.
Detectives Dunn and Sergeant Haussling, New Jersey State Police.
Detective Harrison, 30th Squad, New York Police Department.
Chief of Police, Lakewood, N. J.
Lt. Edward Dillon, New York Auto Squad.

In order to eliminate possible confusion concerning the recovery of the car, it is stated that the report of Frank Wilson, of the United States Treasury Department, dated November 11, 1933, copy of which was furnished the Division, reflects that the car recovered in front of 515 W. 149th Street was a Nash. However, it is stated that the police reports clearly show the car was a Buick brougham. Copies of New York Police reports relative to the Buick brougham recovered in front of 515 West 149th Street, New York City, on March 2, 1932 are attached to and made part of the New York file.

The Automobile Underwriter's Detective Bureau have advised that their operator, Charles Black, who works the New Jersey territory checked a number of Dodge cars for the New Jersey State Police and can be of great assistance in checking any Dodge cars in that state. The New York office of the Division will give close attention to the phase of the investigation relative to the possible connection of stolen automobiles with the kidnaping.

LOCAL CABINS

Antonia Chowlewsky, known as the "Pig Woman", who resided near Zion and whose occupation was the rendering of pigs, and who also owned several small cabins in the vicinity, stated that on the night of the kidnaping someone had broken into a locked summer cottage that she owned.

A woman and several men left muddy tracks on the floor, she said. Major Schoeffel of the New Jersey State Police called her statement highly significant. It was later contended that the "muddy tracks" might have been made there by investigators after the crime or by persons who had broken into the place, for any reason, some period before the crime. It was reported that this woman was of the opinion that local folks had kidnapped the baby.

On another occasion during the investigation, a baby's diaper was found in one of her abandoned huts, however, it was later announced that examination developed that it had been there at least several months.

With further reference to Antonia Chowlewsky, a published account states that she was of the view that local folks had kidnapped the baby and further in this respect, as follows:

"A stranger moved into a house up the road from her in July, 1931, she said. The man came over one day and, after guarded hints, informed her that someone who "didn't like the Lindberghs" might be "paid well" for their views.

The man came from Brooklyn and was accompanied by another man and two women, the pig woman said.

Antonia said she was afraid to talk too much - afraid of the mountain folks, she added. Her occupation as a "pig renderer" gave her opportunity to know the neighboring folks whom she apparently did not get along with, very well. Her job was slaughtering pigs and she did the smoking of ham and bacon, as well. Her job, she indicated, wasn't conducive to warm friendships in the region.

Since no curtains hung in the Lindbergh home, she said, their business, despite their ideas of isolation and their love of it, was as open as "a goldfish bowl."

Antonia looked upon the kidnapping as a job of vengeance by a Brooklyn racketeer bent upon fastening the blame on a rival. The man had gotten local folks to do the kidnapping, the pig woman said. Although her theories were somewhat fantastic, her facts were not. She pointed out, for instance, that the supposed "racketeer" whom she had not seen since the summer before, appeared suddenly on the Zion road, in an automobile, the day before the kidnapping. He drove off without speaking to her."

Edward Kutchera, a New York cabinet maker, owned a small farm and house near Neshanic, N. J. in the Sourland country. Although questioned in the case, no suspicion of any sort was attached to him but it was thought that someone might have used his property during his absence as he only came to the place over weekends, and there were some evidences that the house had been broken into. State Troopers located wood on the farm which was said to bear some general resemblance to the lumber used in the ladder left by the kidnapers. A small stream runs through Kutchera's land over which he constructed a crude bridge. He stated that he had completely dismantled the bridge just before he left for New York on the Saturday night preceding the kidnaping; that when he returned on the following weekend, he found it thrown back again; reinforced with some boards, hewn with an ax, and that there were automobile tracks leading over it from the lane that led down to the Neshanic Road.

CURTAINS AND TELEPHONE LINES

Much publicity was given to the theory that the baby had been kidnaped via the "inside tip." However, another theory was also seriously advanced that no "inside tip" was necessary; that the Lindberghs had no drawn curtains over their windows and at night, when the lights were turned on, in any of the rooms, it would have been a simple matter to stand on a nearby hill and with the aid of binoculars look down into the room and see all that went on there.

The telephone lines at the Lindbergh home are buried underground for several hundred feet in a lead conduit.

According to newspaper reports published shortly after the kidnaping evidences were found by the New Jersey State Police of the apparent tapping of telephone wires at a point near Hopewell, presumably by agents of the kidnapers seeking to keep informed of the progress of the hunt for the kidnapers.

MEN EMPLOYED IN CONSTRUCTION OF THE LINDBERGH HOME

During the investigation, the New Jersey State Police announced that a careful and thorough check had been made on more than one hundred former employees hired to assist in the construction of the Lindbergh residence and that nothing of any kind was found to link them with the crime. A list of the names and addresses of these men is included in the supplement to this report as Exhibit "I."

Lee Hurley; a resident of Hopewell, was employed as a watchman during the construction of the Lindbergh home but was not retained after it was completed.

SEARCH OF ROADS AND COUNTRYSIDE

Immediately after the news of the kidnaping had been flashed by police teletype through New Jersey and adjacent states, all available state stoopers were sent through the region in search of the missing child; police began holding automobiles for scrutiny; guards were posted along all the main arteries of traffic leading from New Jersey into New York and Pennsylvania; a close check was made of the occupants of all automobiles leaving the state as well as all cars along highways in the vicinity of the Lindbergh home. City and town police cooperated with the State Troopers in their search. As far north as the Canadian Border, every traffic lane; state road and highway was watched for persons traveling with the Lindbergh baby. In the next twenty-four hours all automobiles had been halted and the occupants obliged to give an accounting of themselves often at the local police station. Busses, bridges and ferry boats - all were searched.

132

Circumstantial Information
(Search of roads and countryside)

The New Jersey State Police further announced that a thorough search of the countryside in the vicinity of the Lindbergh home was instituted immediately but was not productive of results.

BABIES MISTAKENLY REPORTED AS LINDBERGH CHILD

Numerous reports were received and investigated in all sections of the country, of babies seen and believed to be the Lindbergh baby which reports continued to crop up long after the kidnaping and even after the body was found, and are still being received. It obviously would be impracticable to include in this report the many investigations conducted by the Division in this respect.

SUMMARY REPORT

In Re

Unknown Subjects

Kidnaping and Murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. (N.Y. File 62-3057).

RANSOM NOTES

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RANSOM NOTES

The thirteen communications which apparently emanated from the kidnapers and led to the payment of \$50,000 ransom on April 2, 1932, are referred to herein as the ransom notes. Photostatic copies reproduced from photographs of the notes, and the envelopes, and a composite set of specimens of the symbol signatures are included in the Supplement hereto as Exhibits "A-1" to "A-14" inclusive. The originals are in the possession of the New Jersey State Police. The text of the notes, the postmarks, etc. are clearly shown in the photostatic copies and therefore are not repeated herein.

The ransom notes were submitted by the New Jersey State Police to handwriting experts Albert S. Osborn, Albert D. Osborn and Elbridge W. Stein for examination. Copies of their reports are included in the Supplement as Exhibits "E-1," "E-2" and "E-3" respectively. Composite specimens of the letters, words and sentences taken from the ransom notes are reproduced in Exhibits "F-1," "F-2" and "F-3". The notes were also examined at the request of Intelligence Unit agents, by Dr. Dudley D. Schoenfeld, psychiatrist. A copy of his report relative to the mentality and character of the writer of the notes is included in the Supplement as Exhibit "H".

Exhibit "G" is a suggested paragraph to be written by suspected persons, concerning which more is stated later in this section.

The Division's Laboratory at Washington, D. C. has conducted numerous examinations of suspected handwriting in this investigation. When such action is indicated, the respective field offices should obtain and transmit any suspected handwriting in this case to the Division for attention of the Laboratory for expert examination, directing a copy of the letter of transmittal to the New York office.

The reports of the handwriting experts previously mentioned are summarized as to finding and opinions as follows:

ALBERT S. OSBORN, 233 Broadway, New York City, (report dated 5-27-32):

Mr. Osborn concluded that all of the so-called ransom notes were written by one writer. The paper and envelopes used have distinct significance in connecting the letters with each other. The

sheet of paper upon which letter #2 is written is the opposite half of the sheet upon which the first ransom note was written. This originally was a folded sheet of linen-finish paper, and, according to Mr. Osborn, was torn apart, one half being used to write the first ransom note and the other half used to write the second note. When the torn edges of these papers are placed together, it may be seen that the figure work in the paper as examined by transmitted light, indicates that the two edges were originally attached. In addition to this, numerous other points are indicated by Albert S. Osborn to show that the paper and envelopes used in writing the ransom letters have a significance in connecting the letters with each other. The letter of March 4, 1932, for instance, was mailed in an envelope with the script water mark "Fifth Avenue linen" which is exactly the same water mark as the blank envelope in which ransom letter #1 was found. This water mark is the property of the F. W. Woolworth Company 5¢ and 10¢ Stores and the paper is sold in their stores. Certain of the other letters are also written on the same type of paper.

The ingenious device which serves as a signature on these various letters in Albert S. Osborn's opinion, definitely connects these ransom letters with each other. A careful examination of these various letters, containing this so-called symbol signature, ten in all, indicates that they were all made at the same time, or from each other, and that they are practically duplicates of each other. The holes appearing in this so-called symbol signature were apparently made with a blunt pointed nail punched into the papers after which a circular bottle cover or similar device was inked with blue ink, and two intersecting circles about the size of a half dollar made. In the intervening space between the circles was a smaller circle about the size of a dime, probably made by an ink cork dipped in red ink.

The blue ink and the red ink used in making the symbol signatures are the same in all the letters. An examination of the writing of all the letters on which this symbol signature appears discloses that the device was on the sheet when the writing was placed upon it. This, for example, is shown in letter #7, where the writing at the left avoids the device, although one line goes through the top of it. This avoiding of the punch hole appearing in the symbol signature seems perfectly obvious on the second page of letter #3, where the written line is made only half length, so that it will not run into the holes. Throughout the series of the ransom notes, several references in the letters are made to this means of identifying the notes as having come from the right source. For

example, letter #2 has placed at the bottom the words "signature on all letters" with an arrow pointing to the device. In a like manner on letter #3 the word "signature" appears. Again on letter #8 it is written "how can Mr. Lindbergh follow so many false clues. He knows we are the right party. Our signature is still the same as in the ransom note."

In the opinion of Albert S. Osborn, the ink used in writing the ransom letters is a negrocine ink and easily smudged when water is applied. The ink used for the device or symbol signature on letter #1 seemed to Albert S. Osborn to be lighter than the ink in the body of the document but exactly like the ink of all the other symbols. The ink on letter #1 in the opinion of Albert S. Osborn has a very distinct secondary color; for instance, when looked at from an angle this ink appears red, and when looked at directly it appears blue or blue black. The ink of all the other letters is of a distinct blue color and shows the secondary color to a certain extent but not in so pronounced a way as letter #1. All of the letters except #1 appear to be written with the same ink, and with a broad pointed pen, which makes a broad stroke without leaving any nib marks, or very few if any. In Albert S. Osborn's opinion, the ink employed in all the letters is of the same class as in letter #1, although the writing instrument may have been different.

The writing in the first letter is, in the opinion of Albert S. Osborn, unmistakably unskilled and partially disguised in certain ways. Although it is possible that some part of this first ransom letter may have been written with the left hand by a right handed person, Albert S. Osborn is inclined to doubt this. He states that it is easier to disguise writing when writing with the right hand by a right handed person than to disguise it when written with the left hand. Although the particular writing in this letter is not so freely written as the writing in the following letters, in Mr. Osborn's opinion, the writing is by the same hand. There is the possibility that the first note may have been written in an automobile or under circumstances where it was difficult to write. The letters beginning with #2 display very little, if any, disguise, although some of the notes appear to have been written more rapidly and carelessly than others.

The original ransom letter and the various other letters, in Mr. Albert S. Osborn's opinion, unquestionably have certain national characteristics in style of handwriting and in language. In his opinion the letters show various delicate national characteristics and certain qualities in composition which can hardly be interpreted as unnatural disguise. A number of the words employed throughout the series of the ransom letters, such as "gut" (good); "haus" (house); "cansell" (cancel); "ouer" (our); "note" (not); "frankfurther" (Frankfurter); "dank" (thank), and possibly others, appear to be distinct German words. While the use of these words might be a part of the disguise, Albert S. Osborn is inclined to the belief that they are the natural expressions of the writer of the ransom notes who did not feel that it was necessary in these notes to disguise his handwriting or his language. Various words and forms point toward the German language and German handwriting, but this does not necessarily indicate that the writer was a German but rather was one who wrote the German language. It is the statement of Albert S. Osborn that there are citizens even in France, Belgium, Sweden and Switzerland who write German as a native language, and that many individuals in other neighboring countries write German as well.

Certain forms in the ransom letters, such as the small "a", small "g", small "w", and capital "W", capital "I", small "t", small "i", small "x", in addition to the small "y", for examples, are stated to be definitely Continental European and characteristics of German writing. There are numerous expressions throughout the notes which seem to indicate the German influence. In addition to that, the writing appearing in the series of ransom notes shows a frequent misuse of prepositions and adverbs, which, in the opinion of Albert S. Osborn, is another German characteristic.

The two most significant German characteristics which, in the opinion of Albert S. Osborn, were unconsciously placed in the ransom letters are, firstly, the double German hyphen inclined upwards, on letter #5, in the middle of the word "frankfurther." Mr. Osborn states that this is an inconspicuous and delicate German characteristic and that thousands of German writers who write English do not know that it differs from the hyphen as employed in the English language. The second distinctive characteristic is the use of the exclamation point after the salutation, as it appears in the first letter. It is a peculiar use of the punctuation mark and its appearance on letter #1, in Mr. Osborn's opinion, is particularly significant. None of the other ransom letters appears to show it and several of them indicate

the colon used as in English writing by many writers. Mr. Osborn is quite sure that numerous of these distinctive characteristics, the double hyphen, the exclamation point, in addition to the manner of writing the interlineation throughout the notes, are unconscious characteristics and particularly significant as pointing to the nationality of the writer or his writing.

It will be noted from a reading of the ransom notes that these letters in their handwriting and in their language are somewhat inconsistent. In the opinion of Mr. Osborn, this inconsistency may be due to deliberate effort to disguise, to unconscious caution, or disturbing influence arising from the nature of the letters, and also to a mixture of foreign habits of composition and later acquired habits in a different language. For instance, letter #8, although containing numerous errors in spelling, is in composition and excellent piece of work, in the opinion of Mr. Osborn, and indicates to him that the writer of these letters has purposely used clumsy language. Throughout the series there may be found sentences and expressions which might be said to be good examples of the cruel deception employed by the author. When some of this clumsy language is slightly reconstructed or corrected to a small degree, the expressions would seem to point away from an illiterate writer. In the opinion of Mr. Osborn, numerous illustrations might be found throughout the various ransom notes which may be said to be examples of the deception and a condition of the criminal mind of the writer that is almost fiendish.

Mr. Osborn invites attention to the drawing of the box in letter #4-A, with the dotted line indicating the side and corner of the same. To him this is an example of the work of one who is not inexperienced but who understands some of the principles of drawing. From letter #2, in a like manner, in Mr. Osborn's opinion, there is some evidence that the person who wrote the letter indicated experience in matters of this kind, as there are many people who do not understand the significance of "serial numbers" on currency bills. Mr. Osborn feels that the series of letters in this case are connected with each other in other ways than by the handwriting. They seem to be connected by the composition and the errors which appear. The word "money" for instance, in letter #1, is spelled "mony" and this spelling appears elsewhere and once correctly throughout the notes. There is an incorrect use of the word "for" in the first letter, instead of "of" in addition to many other errors of a similar nature.

The letters and the contents thereof, in addition to the use of the device for the so called symbol signature, in Mr. Osborn's opinion, point to an experienced performer in matters of communicating with those who are being blackmailed or who have been the victims of kidnapers. The handwriting and the language employed throughout the notes indicate to Mr. Osborn that the writer has been in America for a considerable period of time. The writer has at least written for some time in another language or style than the language he learned. In numerous particulars, this writing differs from ordinary German handwriting. The German handwriting is distinctly angular and is inclined to be condensed and long letters are much higher than short letters. The writing in the ransom notes further differs in these ways from German writing, especially in certain of the letters. This combination of characteristics and variation in handwriting indicates a mixture of habits to Mr. Osborn and it is his inference that the writer of these ransom notes if he were a German has been out of Germany a number of years.

As to the writings, circumstances and developments being indicative of the number of persons engaged in perpetrating this kidnaping and extortion, Mr. Osborn states that "It has been assumed that this performance was the work of several people, a 'band' or 'gang' working together, and the letters themselves suggest that more than one individual was involved, but in view of the developments in the case, the finding of the body of the dead child, the reference, even in the first letter, No.2, to the baby as safe, all, in my opinion, point to one performer only in this crime. It is easy to understand the danger involved if 'two ladies' were taking care of the child. It is evident that this was a mercenary performance for the purpose of securing \$50,000 and it is not at all, in my opinion, unlikely that murder was planned from the beginning, and if so, then there would be no necessity for any second party or assistant in the performance and the crime would be much safer."

ALBERT D. OSBORN, 233 Broadway, New York City (Report dated 5/31/32):

Mr. Albert D. Osborn examined the letters first to determine if possible whether the letters following the one left in the Lindbergh home had come from the same source as that letter, so as to dispel any doubt that the letters all came from the actual kidnapers. He, like Albert S. Osborn, was of the opinion, upon his examination of the ransom letters, that the writer thereof originally learned to write German. In his report, Albert D. Osborn states that he is convinced that the first ransom note and the subsequent ransom letters came from the same source for the following three reasons; firstly, that the writing in the first note is the same as the writing in the subsequent letters; secondly, that the design or symbol signature on the first letter is the same as that in subsequent letters, and the holes in this symbol, especially, are in the same position in each case, in relation to the bottom of the sheet; thirdly, there is some evidence that the first and second letters are the two halves of the same double sheet of writing paper.

The Division concurs with Mr. Albert D. Osborn in his belief that there will undoubtedly be many suspected writers of the Lindbergh ransom notes and that if the following paragraph was dictated to and written by such suspected writer about three times, it is probable, in Albert D. Osborn's opinion, that if such suspect actually wrote these letters, some of the characteristics appearing in the ransom notes themselves would undoubtedly become evident:

"We are not near Smith Hall where the robbery took place between 6 and 12 by our time. During all the time I was out of the house but later came home. Did you not write letters to New York sending back anything that was stolen from Mr. Conway? Police keep those letters and papers; they will be good for something later maybe. One of the letters said: 'Dear Sir: Thank you for the bills and for your money. We will send back the bills later perhaps, where shall we send them, the address we lost. Be at home every night so you will hear from us, you cannot tell when it will be.'"

New York File 62-3057 - Ransom Notes
Albert D. Osborn

Albert D. Osborn states that it is important to have the suspect write the above quoted paragraph about three times, taking each sheet away from such suspect as the writing is finished, for in this way if a disguise is being attempted, the first and the last specimens made probably will be quite different. It is difficult for any writer to remember how he has disguised a piece of writing even when it has just been written, while if a suspect is writing naturally, the three specimens will all look very much alike. The writing also of any suspect should be done with a fountain pen, the nibs of which are tight together, so that they show no nib marks in the paper. It might be well also to have the second specimen written with a stylographic pen, for it is possible that the ransom letters were written with such a pen, as the traces of nib marks in the paper are apparently entirely lacking in these communications. In addition to this, it might also be well to hand a suspect a different pen in a further effort to determine whether that particular suspect is making any effort to disguise his writing.

ELBRIDGE WALTER STEIN, 15 Park Row, New York City (report dated 6/24/32):

By comparing Mr. Stein's report with that of the findings of the handwriting experts mentioned above, it is noted that these experts agree on numerous points relating to the series of ransom letters. It was Mr. Stein's findings that all of the ransom letters were written by the same person; that ordinary domestic writing inks appear to have been used; that the letters were quite probably written by a German, a Continental European, or some individual who had learned to write German. It is his further finding that the handwriting in the letters was not effectively disguised and that the writing in the last few notes was disguised very little, if at all. In Mr. Stein's opinion, the notes were written by a person of rather keen intelligence even though he may not have had much education.

There will be found in the supplement to this report a copy of the sheet on which appear the certain form and characteristics employed throughout the series of the Lindbergh ransom notes. Attention is invited to this particular reference, in order that the field offices

New York File 62-3057 - Ransom Notes
Elbridge Walter Stein

may have ready access to the comparative analysis in picture form of the numerous writings of various forms by the author of the Lindbergh ransom notes.

On November 1, 1932, Dudley D. Shoenfeld, M.D., New York City, N.Y., after having completed his examination of the Lindbergh ransom notes, submitted a report, copy of which will be found in the supplement hereto, in which is outlined his impressions and interpretations. These impressions, he states, were drawn from his experience as a psychiatrist, particularly interested in the functioning of the subconscious mind. He states that he did not read these various ransom letters from the standpoint of a criminologist or as a graphologist. It is interesting to note that Shoenfeld, like the above mentioned handwriting experts, upon a reading of the Lindbergh ransom letters, was immediately struck by the Germanic phraseology appearing thereon. According to Shoenfeld, in this phraseology whole sentences and phrases at times appear to be confused, but one immediately corrects this when thinking of the sentences and phrases as a literal German translation. As a result of Shoenfeld's study of all of the ransom notes examined by him, he was of the opinion that the individual involved in this crime is a case of dementia praecox with intelligence apparently intact.

SUMMARY REPORT

In Re

Unknown Subjects

Kidnaping and Murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. (N.Y. File 62-3057)

INTERMEDIARIES

Morris Rosner
Salvatore Spitalo
Irving Bitz, et al
Dr. John F. ("Jafsie") Condon

MORRIS ROSNER; SALVATORE SPITALE; IRVING BITZ.

Morris Rosner, alias Morris Rossner, alias Moritz Rosner, alias Mickey Rosner, was a subject of much newspaper publicity in the early days following the kidnaping, as the mysterious investigator engaged in contacting the underworld. He was responsible for the entrance into the case of Salvatore Spitalo and Irving Bitz, New York racketeers, who on March 5, 1932 were publicly authorized by the Lindberghs to deal with the underworld and act as their intermediaries.

Rosner is characterized by police officials as a "rather clever individual" who has contacts with the underworld. On March 25, 1925 after having been convicted in Federal Court, Eastern District of New York, of the charge of attempting to obstruct justice, wherein it was indicated that he obtained \$450 from a Prohibition defendant upon the promise of fixing his case, Rosner was sentenced to one year imprisonment and fined \$1,000. He appealed this sentence and on March 6, 1926 the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, reversed the decision and he was discharged.

On October 5, 1931 Rosner was arrested; New York City Police Department Gallery #96987, charged with grand larceny in connection with alleged misrepresentation in the sale of supposed Treasury Stock of the National Land Value Refunding Company on which charge he was indicted and released in bail of \$20,000. This indictment against Rosner was dismissed by Judge Allen in the Court of General Sessions, New York, N. Y. on April 6, 1933. At the time of his arrest, he resided at 130 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

Salvatore Spitalo, alias Salvy, is said to be a Brooklyn producer who has worked his way up until he occupies a place just below that of the more important racketeers. He started in the Williamsburg Dance Halls as a "bouncer" and graduated to the gang that operated around Grand Street. Informants have stated that he was the first man to realize the possibilities of the Green and Sullivan County beer rackets which led him into inevitable conflict with the late Jack (Legs) Diamond. Spitalo was sought for questioning when Diamond was shot. He resides in an expensive apartment at 241 Central Park West and is reported to own or have an interest in several cafes and restaurants. His police record shows a number of arrests but no convictions; on one occasion he was arrested for selling cocaine but was discharged.

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Morris Rosner, et al

The importance of Bitz in the underworld, according to informants, hinges entirely upon his association with Spitalo. The files of the Division of Investigation show that on September 30, 1926 Bitz was received at the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga. as #23032, from New York, N. Y. - crime, conspiracy to violate Drug Act - sentence, one year and one day; discharged June 28, 1927. Further, that as Morris Grossman, he was arrested by the police Department, New York, N. Y. July 26, 1931 charged with felonious assault; disposition not given. The Police Department records indicate that Bitz was acquitted on this charge.

On March 11, 1932 Spitalo, Bitz and twelve others were arraigned in Federal Court, Brooklyn, N. Y. on Prohibition charges and on March 12, 1932 were acquitted on that charge by the jury.

Concerning Rosner's entry into the Lindbergh case, in a conference at Trenton, N. J. on May 18, 1932 attended by representatives of this Division, the Intelligence Unit and other officials, Colonel H. Norman Schwarzkopf, superintendent, New Jersey State Police, stated in part as follows:

"The baby was kidnaped on a Tuesday night. On Wednesday, Ruth Pratt, Congresswoman, got in touch with Colonel Bill Donovan and said, 'You must put Morris Rosner on that case.' She recommended it to Bill Donovan and Bill Donovan then recommended the induction of Mr. Rosner and Rosner was brought down by Mr. Thayer. Rosner was vouched for by two United States Senators and was supposed to have done some undercover work for the Department of Justice for two years and was supposed to have been a very reputable man. He never double-crossed either the underworld or the overworld, as it were, and was a man that could be depended upon. He was to be the contact man, Subsequently it was decided in private conference by the family in which the police was not included. We did not know him except that Colonel Lindbergh told us Rosner was all right. We looked at him and thought maybe he was a gangster. We were told no, that he was vouched for. He was always in the inner circle of the family; knew the early developments of the case and saw the first and second and third letters, at one time taking either the first or the second letter to New York with one or two troopers in an automobile.....

N. Y. 62-3057 - Morris Rosner, et al

Rosner had a copy of the note and he delivered that to Colonel Breckinridge who showed it to Owney Madden, Spitale, and Bitz all but the Condon letter. It was on this occasion Madden advised Breckinridge not to show any more notes to anyone, including himself."

Further, with reference to Rosner's entry into the case, on November 15, 1932, the Jersey Journal, Jersey City, N. J., in a copyrighted series of interviews with Inspector Harry Walsh of the Jersey City Police Department, reviewing the investigation of the kidnaping and murder, quoted Inspector Walsh as follows:

"....That Colonel Henry Breckinridge, close friend of Lindbergh, telephoned Edgar Hoover, Chief Agent of the Department of Justice, a few hours after the kidnaping and was told 'the best informer at his command' would be sent to the Lindbergh home; the following morning, one Morris Rosner, a common character in police circlesarrived."

Immediately after this publication, it was officially announced that at no time throughout the investigation of the Lindbergh case did Colonel Breckinridge call the Director on the telephone and that the Director's contact and the Division's contact with the Lindbergh inquiry at all times was solely through Colonel Schwarzkopf, superintendent of the New Jersey State Police. Further, that neither he nor any official of the Division identified in any way with the Lindbergh investigation had anything whatever to do with the employment of Morris Rosner in connection with the Lindbergh inquiry. Further, that Morris Rosner has not at any time been employed in any capacity by the Division, or as it was then named, the United States Bureau of Investigation.

On January 17, 1934 Mr. Robert Thayer, attorney-at-law, associated with Colonel William J. Donovan, New York City, furnished a memorandum to representatives of the interested police departments and this office, relative to the entry and activities of Rosner in the case, in substance, together with information from other sources as indicated, as follows:

N. Y. File 62-3057 - Morris Rosner, et al

That on Wednesday, March 2, Rosner approached Mr. Thayer who asked him if he could do anything in the Lindbergh case, reminding Thayer that he once said that if Thayer had any friends involved in a kidnaping case he should get in touch with him, because he knew how to handle this type of case, and had ways of getting in touch with the right people immediately. Rosner had always boasted to Thayer of his various contacts with underworld leaders including "Logs" Diamond; Owney Madden; Waxey Gordon, and others. Rosner further indicated that he personally had experience in kidnaping cases although he did not mention the name of any particular case. About an hour later, Rosner called Thayer and told him that he had received very important information, the nature of which he declined to state but insisted that Thayer communicate with the Lindberghs at once. Mr. Thayer discussed the matter with Colonel Donovan who advised him to do nothing unless Rosner was more explicit. At about four o'clock that afternoon, after having telephoned every half hour, Rosner called upon Thayer and told him that he had been informed that a certain man, well known in the underworld, had disappeared the day of the Lindbergh kidnaping; that this man had a kidnaping record and that all the underworld was convinced he had something to do with it and if authorized by the Lindbergh family would do everything they could. He also said he was a great personal friend of the chief of the Unione Siciliana who could have his whole organization out looking for the kidnapers and getting information.

Colonel Donovan was unwilling to make any recommendation about Rosner since he had never trusted him but thought that Colonel Breckinridge should be advised of what Rosner had said and use his own judgment as to whether he wished to employ Rosner. Col. Donovan then called Col. Breckinridge who said he would be willing to hear Rosner's proposition.

During the negotiations which followed Rosner told Thayer that he would require \$2500 which he stated would be used by him to send emissaries to the various gang leaders throughout the country, including Spitalo; Owney Madden; Waxey Gordon; the Purple Gang in Detroit; Bobo Hoff in Philadelphia; the successor to Al Capone in Chicago, and others, and that each emissary would have to be given \$250.

Mr. Thayer advised Colonel Breckinridge that neither he nor Col. Donovan could recommend Rosner because he was connected with the underworld and not to be trusted. Colonel Breckinridge replied that the plan was to get all the help possible, from any quarters, because they were absolutely in the dark, and would go to any length to get the proper information. After hearing Rosner's proposition Colonel Breckinridge stated that he was willing to go ahead with it. Colonel Breckinridge was accompanied at this meeting, which occurred in Mr. Thayer's home, by Captain William E. Galvin, a private citizen residing in Washington, D. C. and a close personal friend whom Colonel Breckinridge brought into the case to assist him in keeping track of its many angles. Thayer went upstairs with Galvin and the latter, at Colonel Breckinridge's request, produced \$2500 in cash which Thayer carried into the living room, then called Rosner into the room and told him to carry out the plan he had proposed.

Rosner stated he would undertake the task under the following conditions:-

That he should not be followed or interfered with by the police, and that the family should insist that the United States Secret Service be kept out because the underworld feared the Secret Service.

Rosner then went to the telephone and called several numbers; shortly thereafter two men appeared and were shown to another room. Rosner pooled off approximately \$500 from the \$2500 and put it into each trouser pocket and went into the other room with the two men. Thayer later learned that the name of one of the two individuals who came in was Solly, a thin, Italian looking individual who worked for Spitalo. (Spitalo later told Thayer that Solly had been given \$20 by Rosner to go to see Spitalo). Rosner told Thayer that those men were going to Chicago, Ill. that night.

Rosner, Breckinridge and Thayer then went to Hopewell, N. J. where they spoke to Colonel Lindbergh and the various servants in the house. While they were downstairs in the kitchen, Rosner asked to see the note, "the one that was left in the crib." This refers to the first ransom note, which, according to the accepted version, was left by the kidnapers on the window sill of the nursery. A photostatic copy of this note is included in the supplement hereto as Exhibit "A-1."

At about 6 P.M. Thursday, March 3, 1932 Rosner called at Mr. Thayer's home and indicated that he had an unpleasant experience with someone whose name he did not mention but who Thayer later learned was Owey Madden. He claimed that Madden suspected him of being in league with Federal men and stated that the Lindbergh family must make very plain that the Federal authorities would not be called in on the case. He expected to have a date later in the evening with Madden.

At about 11 P.M. Rosner and Thayer went by automobile to Broadway and 47th Street where Rosner went into a building, after instructing Thayer that if he did not come out in an hour, he should get help and come into the building because he would be in serious trouble. About an hour later he came out and seemed very agitated. After asking for Colonel Donovan who was in Albany, Rosner requested Thayer to get Colonel Breckinridge on the telephone right away because he had made the proper contact. Rosner told Thayer later that he had seen Ownoy Madden and had gathered from the way he talked that he knew something definite about the kidnapers. Mr. Thayer called Colonel Breckinridge and arranged to meet him at the lunchroom in Princeton, N. J.

Rosner and Thayer reached Princeton at about 4 A.M. and there met Colonel Breckinridge. Rosner explained that he had talked to someone who he was positive had definite information; that this person had imposed two definite conditions:

1. That the Lindberghs must exonerate the kidnapers upon the safe return of the child, and
2. Rosner must be given a clear, untapped wire from the Lindbergh home so that this person could be reached without fear of Federal or local police interference.

They then went to Hopewell where they had a long conference with Colonel Lindbergh and Colonel Schwarzkopf relative to the conditions to which Colonel Schwarzkopf finally agreed. Captain Calvin drew up a form of statement to be issued by Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh and arrangements were made for a clear wire for Rosner.

On Friday afternoon or evening, March 4, 1932 Rosner stationed himself at the telephone and every once in a while would call a number and say, "This is X. Have you any news for me?" The reply would invariably come back that someone was out and had not reported in. That evening Dudley Field Malone telephoned and stated that he had received a call from someone alleging to be the kidnapers. Col. Breckinridge went into Mr. Malone's office while Rosner and Thayer stayed on the telephone all night answering incoming calls.

On Saturday morning, March 5, 1932 when the mail came in, Col. Lindbergh and Thayer went over it hastily, searching for a possible second note. Colonel Lindbergh picked it out from the pile of mail, opened it and the state trooper in charge of the mail, read the note out loud.